

THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

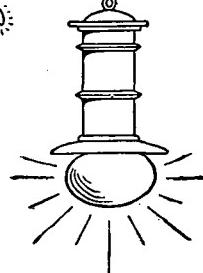
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OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE
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PUBLISHED MONTHLY

CHAS. P. FORD, *Editor*, Machinists' Building, Washington, D. C.

This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents.

The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

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THE JOURNAL OF
ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

Official Publication of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Entered at Washington, D. C., as Second Class matter. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 28, 1922

SINGLE COPIES, 10 CENTS



50 CENTS PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE

VOL. XXII

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH, 1923

NO. 4

LETTER FROM MR. HOOPER—OUR COMMENTS

MR. BEN HOOPER, chairman of the U. S. Railroad Labor Board, has submitted an article expressing his views on matters of public policy, and commenting upon the errors committed by labor organizations from his viewpoint. We are publishing the article, not alone because the claim is made by Mr. Hooper that the railroad labor magazines have indulged in criticism of the Labor Board and certain of its members, but also that our readers may obtain a slight insight of the board's mental machinery as reflected by its chairman. Mr. Hooper's article, and our comments, have been arranged in paragraphical order, that they may be conveniently read and compared. Read left column for Mr. Hooper's letter; right column for our comments.

"To the Editor of the Journal of Electrical Workers and Operators:

"From time to time the magazines of the various classes of railway employees have indulged in emphatic criticism of the Railroad Labor Board and certain of its individual members. Doubtless some of these criticisms have been well grounded, for it has not been humanly possible for the board to dispose of approximately 9,000 disputes in about twenty-one months without making some mistakes and committing occasional injustices. On the other hand, if the board had never made a single mistake—if its decisions had been 100 per cent accurate and just—it is absolutely certain that it would have been frequently criticized both by the carriers and the employees.

THE EDITOR'S COMMENTS:

It is true that the U. S. Railroad Labor Board has been criticized. It is also true that the board's duties have been heavy, and composed as it is of human beings, no one expected infallibility; however, the board has not been seriously criticized for minor errors of judgment. What has brought criticism to the board has been flagrant disregard of long-established rights of railroad employees; the abolition of working conditions of many years' standing; and the manifest lack of capacity in determining wage rates.

Since the board was created, it has rendered three general decisions pertaining to wages; affecting a certain class of employees:

The first, granting the employees an increase which represented approximately one-half what they should have received according to Government statistics;

The second, providing for a drastic reduction in wages, based upon a temporary recession in commodity prices;

The third, providing another drastic reduction in wages; the board following the unfair reasoning that the workers' wages must trail months behind the upward trend of living costs, and precede them downward; however, the board went further—decreasing wages in the face of a rising market, and any institution which shows such a lack of capacity must naturally expect to receive criticism, and lose the confidence of believers in fair play.

"It is not my purpose, however, to engage in discussion of the work of the Labor Board. A defense of any specific official act of the board or of any of its members would be of doubtful propriety. Let the record speak for itself—the entire record and not any isolated or garbled portion of it.

No unbiased American citizen could discuss the work of the Labor Board without embarrassment, so we are content to let the shameful record of deflation, providing poverty, misery and suffering for millions of citizens, and disgrace to the Nation, speak, as Mr. Hooper says, for itself.

"The matters to which I desire to refer are certain questions of public policy outside the jurisdiction of the Labor Board, but intimately related to the welfare of both the railroads and their employees, and, consequently, the people at large. My publicly expressed views in regard to these matters have been attacked by several of the employees' magazines. Some of them did me the honor to quote all or a part of what I had said, and some contented themselves with attacking my utterances without permitting their readers to know what they really were. Some of them drew the illogical and unjust inference that my views on these purely public questions indicated an unfriendly attitude toward the employees in the discharge of my official duties.

"In the interest of fair discussion, perhaps you would be willing for your readers to know exactly how I feel as a citizen in regard to the matters in question. You will concede that it is my right as a citizen to entertain convictions on these subjects and, undoubtedly, my duty at the proper time and place to express them. Such expression, frankly made, might be conducive to an improved mutual understanding.

"I recognize the right of labor to organize and to bargain collectively, but this right carries with it a corresponding responsibility. Neither one lone man nor one lone dollar possesses the power to very greatly affect the general public, for good or ill. When dollars are piled up by the billions, their power may become so enormous that the people must be safeguarded against capitalistic oppression. When labor combines in organizations comprising millions of men, its power becomes so great that the public must be protected against the abuse of this power.

A discussion of public policy, by a prominent man holding a responsible public position, should be helpful in solving public problems. In any event it is unfair to form opinions, based upon portions of any person's expression; therefore we have published Mr. Hooper's article in full.

It is unquestionably the privilege of every citizen to entertain convictions on matters of public interest. Frank interchange of ideas is the common-sense method of reaching understandings. We have obtained an understanding of Mr. Hooper's views, and we hope this may permit an understanding of ours.

It is encouraging to have those outside of the labor movement recognize the right of labor to organize. Labor has won that recognition only after centuries of struggle and sacrifice. Members of organized labor quite fully understand the responsibilities that go with organization. Those responsibilities have been indelibly written into the mind of labor by bayonets, machine guns, injunctions, bull pens, etc., so no worry need be lost on the matter of responsibility. More than that, labor recognizes its responsibility to society, and labor's efforts have been unselfishly directed to the establishing of a better day for all people. Any improvement in the condition of labor improves conditions for all citizens. It is labor that has led, and still is leading, the fight for abolition of child slavery; safety and sanitation in factory and mine; and practically all legislation that has been enacted, improving the condition of the mass of people, was sponsored by the labor organizations, and at the same time, opposed by every device the ingenuity of certain "prominent" men could devise.

"Neither organized labor nor organized capital can be permitted to use its power without regard to the rights of the public at large, nor, on the contrary, can the public afford to grant to either any special privileges, or unfair and unjust advantages.

Labor, as the term is used, is applied to human beings. We are taught that human beings possess souls. Capital, as the term is used, is money; a medium of exchange used to compensate individuals for service. Labor, being human, must, if anything, be a part of the "public" that some people so strongly emphasize must be protected. Labor, by its skill and toil, provides the "public" with necessities, comforts and so-called luxuries; also creates the surplus wealth called capital, which takes without consent or asking, special privileges and unfair advantages. A man who attempts to group together labor (human beings) and capital (inanimate dol-

lars) would appear to possess a doubtful regard for humanity.

"Organized labor may accomplish great good for its membership and for society in general, or it may by the adoption of unwise methods injure those whom it represents as well as all mankind. No man ever carried a heavier responsibility than the leader of a great labor organization during this unsettled period of the world. If he is a man lacking in calm judgment and self-restraint, devoid of patriotic devotion and dominated by passion and prejudice, he will probably build up a radical feeling among his followers that will pass beyond his own control. Some day in a critical emergency, he may feel constrained to counsel his organization to pursue a moderate and conservative course, but he will realize that such advice will not be heeded. Then he will get in front of his men and lead in the direction that he knows they are determined to go, and will defend his course by saying that he merely obeyed the wishes of his organization. This will not be the truth, for he will be responsible for having developed the sentiment which finally swept him along unwillingly in front of it.

"This is something like a man collecting and damming the waters of a multitude of small streams until he has built up a great head of water and when the dam bursts and the floods destroy, he blames the waters for the calamity.

"The man who sows the wind will reap the whirlwind. The labor leader who, day after day, teaches his followers that everything that is wrong, that our Government is tyrannical, our laws unjust, our courts crooked and corrupt, and that labor is the downtrodden victim of powerful and malignant enemies, will some day wake to find that he has kindled a fire which he himself cannot extinguish.

"Do not understand for a moment that I am arguing that organized labor should content itself with all existing conditions and make no effort for their betterment. The enormous growth of modern industrialism has produced inequalities and injustices that call for readjustment, but this process of readjustment should be constructive and not destructive. It should be carried on under the orderly procedure of a constitutional republic. Of course, this line of reasoning has no force with communists and socialists who desire to change our form of government, but it should sink deeply into the minds of

Organized labor not alone may, but has, accomplished great good for its membership, and for society in general; and any semi-intelligent man will admit that unwise methods will injure the cause of labor, the same as any institution. A man who is selected to represent labor must necessarily carry heavy responsibilities. He must at times tell those he represents, as well as others, what they should know rather than what they would like to hear. We do not understand it to be a display of patriotism, self-restraint or good judgment, to refrain from criticizing unjust methods practiced by those in a position of public trust. If exposure of existing evils is a radical policy, those representing labor must, in fairness, plead guilty. The radicalism of Washington and his associates (who were undesirable citizens of their time) brought about the establishment of the greatest nation in the world's history. The radicalism of Abraham Lincoln and his associates (undesirable citizens of their time) brought about the abolition of chattel slavery.

Groups of men representing predatory interests have been for a long time attempting to dam the waters of progress. The streams of hope, ambition and justice have been denied an outlet, with the result that a flood of discontent is now sweeping away the master dam of oppression and those responsible for its construction wish to shift the responsibility for the flood to the flood itself.

Any man, labor leader or otherwise, conscious of existing wrongs, who fails to give the facts the widest possible publicity, is shirking the duties of citizenship. If those administering the affairs of government are tyrannical; if laws provide favors for the few and hardships for the many; if courts are biased, crooked or corrupt; and all these forces are combined in suppressing improvement for the mass of citizens who toil and are generally classed as labor; it is a duty every man owes his God, country and humanity, to expose the conditions. Such exposures provide fuel for the fire of freedom; a flame no liberty-loving citizen cares to extinguish.

The admission that there exist inequalities and injustices corroborates the claim and justifies the effort of labor to correct improper conditions. If labor has not employed constructive methods, then what would be a constructive program? Labor, being opposed to anarchy, cannot use the bomb, torch and machine gun—the favorite weapons of the master class; nor can labor use the robed anarchists of the bench, or other subsidized law-enforcing authorities. Labor really is limited to giving the public a picture of anti-American conditions and un-American practices of the disciples of greed and their

the sensible, level-headed men who constitute a great majority of the railway employees of this country.

"Just here is where I seem to have 'gotten in bad' with some of the heads of railway labor organizations. I have said, in substance, and I now repeat, in the utmost sincerity and kindness, that I think it was a grave mistake for these leaders to enter into a political alliance with the socialists in the recent Cleveland conference. Some of them may say that they did not contemplate entering the socialist party. Very true, but when a fellow lines up alongside the devil and agrees to join him in any kind of fight, and the devil joyfully welcomes his assistance, it is time for that man to begin to get suspicious of himself.

"The ultimate aim of socialism is to overthrow our Government and set up in its place an experiment that has never been proven to be a workable thing. And, that is not all of it. Socialism, in its last analysis, will destroy three things that railway men do not want to destroy—namely, private property, the family, and the State. With these blotted out, there would be but little difference between a man and a beast. Moreover, every man would become a conscripted servant of the socialistic regime, working for everybody else but himself. My own notion is that a government which has given labor the greatest prosperity, happiness and freedom that it ever enjoyed in any age or land, and which holds out the hope of unlimited advancement, is a good sort of government to stand by.

"My ideas of the railroad and railroad labor situation in general may be condensed as follows:

"First, to recognize the unquestioned fact that the people of this country are not going to establish government ownership of railways until the system of private ownership and operation under government regulation has been demonstrated to be an absolute failure, and the further fact that such fail-

office-holding retainers. Such methods harmonize with the theory of a constitutional republic, or else we have an entirely wrong conception of such an institution.

Organized labor is composed of individuals representing every shade of political thought. It would be a mistake for labor to attempt to form an alliance with any political party, or to line up alongside of any "devil," as Mr. Hooper puts it, regardless of what political label that "devil" may wear. Labor has supported political "devils" to its sorrow. Labor has been beaten, shot, hanged, injunctioned, and jailed by democratic "devils," republican "devils"—other sorts of political "devils" have had little opportunity to perform. In any event, the only political alliance labor will enter will be with those progressive-minded elements that recognize the existence of industrial and economic wrongs, and are possessed of courage to fight to correct them. No political party has a corner on virtue; nor are any that we know of free from corruption or vice; and as we wear the brand of none, we can consistently express our opinion of all.

We are against any movement having for its purpose the destruction or overthrow of the Government of the United States. That is exactly why we oppose those who have fastened their venomous fangs into our national life so deeply that they largely control the legislative, administrative and judicial branches of our Government, and have set up a dynasty of dollars, corrupting the State, destroying the home, and confiscating by so-called legal means private property; and as to conscripting men, the attempt is almost daily made by injunction judges, and only recently attempted on a general scale by a government official having nation-wide jurisdiction. Our own notion is that a government that can give its citizens the greatest measure of prosperity, happiness and freedom is the sort of government to stand by, and is worth fighting for. That is why labor is fighting to perpetuate the spirit expressed by the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and labor will not cease its activities until that spirit and the principle enunciated by the immortal Lincoln is the dominant force in our governmental life—"A government of the people, by the people and for the people." Not a government of privilege, by privilege and for privilege.

Mr. Hooper has condensed his ideas of the railroad labor situation into seven brief expressions; therefore we feel at liberty to venture our own ideas, not alone concerning the railroads, but other matters pertaining to existing conditions:

First, we agree with Mr. Hooper that the people of this country are not going to establish government ownership of the railroads until the system of private ownership and government regulation has been demonstrated to be an absolute failure. It is our judgment that the government regulation of

ure will be surely followed by government ownership.

"Second, for everybody concerned to buckle down to business and do his best to make the present system furnish the people efficient service at a reasonable cost. Neither management nor employees should designingly endeavor to bring about a collapse of the present system because they think government ownership would be better, for, although some of us think that it would be better, nobody really knows that it would be better for anybody. Nobody has any assurance that government ownership of railways will give the public better service and cheaper rates, and the employees better wages and working conditions. It might do the opposite in both cases. Moreover, destroying private ownership by any kind of unfair means would hurt everybody concerned while the process was under headway, would result in increased resistance by the public, and, if government ownership resulted, it would be inaugurated by the public in a resentful and grudging way. All of this would work incalculable harm to the employees.

"Third, let the people rest contented that whatever questionable things may have been done in railway financing in the past, the recurrence of such things can be easily prevented through the Interstate Commerce Commission in the future.

"Fourth, let the railway employees and the managements make a renewed effort to cooperate amicably and to restore the old-time morale to the service. To bring about this end, the comparatively few hard-boiled railway managements should discontinue their efforts to break down the organizations of the men and to ignore the rights of the majority. There can be no question but that certain railroad managements have shown a disposition since the termination of Federal control, to gouge and nag the organizations and to refuse them a square deal. This has been deeply resented by the men.

"Fifth, there should be no letting down of the bars for the promiscuous admission of enlarged hordes of laboring men from

the railroads under the present practice is an absolute failure and that the private ownership of our transportation facilities represents a legalized form of banditry; inasmuch as the Interstate Commerce Commission either seems unable or without authority to prevent the financial interests, through their interlocked system of financing, from exacting unreasonable tribute from the public.

The system employed is a simple one. The same interests controlling the railroads control the equipment companies, and operate both through a chain of banking institutions. Equipment companies are highly profitable institutions—no failures, no receiverships. There are more railroads that are in an impoverished condition than there are in a prosperous condition—impoverished by their owners, who are better satisfied to take their profits from the equipment companies than from the railroads proper, as the owners have so far found no excuse to ask the public to contribute bonuses through increased rates or governmental guarantees to equipment companies. With the other end of their property railroads, it has been a comparatively simple matter to convince Congress, and through Congress a considerable portion of our citizens, that traffic rates on the railroads should be increased; that bonuses are necessary; and that the wages of employees should be reduced; therefore the railroads really represent the weapons by which the gigantic financial interests extract unreasonable tribute from the public which so many of our so-called "prominent" citizens are so concerned about.

If these methods are not questionable, then what represent questionable methods, and if the public is to obtain such a large measure of protection from the Interstate Commerce Commission, why does the present system continue?

We are heartily in accord with the policy of cooperation between employer and employee; however, just what is meant by the restoration of the "old-time morale" we do not know. It sounds as indefinite as "Normalcy." We have never learned how far into the dark past we must go before we reach "Normalcy." We might go back sufficiently far to reach the period in history when the workers had no voice whatsoever in determining what they should receive for their labor, or under what conditions their labor should be sold. We might take a greater backward step to the time of Edward VI, during whose reign the worker was branded on the forehead or the ball of the cheek with a hot iron if he ceased working for his master. We presume under those conditions a high order of morale was maintained. Perhaps that represents "old-time morale;" also it may represent "Normalcy."

foreign lands whose training and customs unfit them for Americanization, and whose presence will only serve to beat down the wages of our own citizens.

"Sixth, there should be an increasing realization among the employees that the people of this country are not going to tolerate the use of force in the settlement of railway labor controversies, either under public or private ownership; and there should be a corresponding recognition on the part of the public of the justice and reasonableness of paying good wages to those who peaceably operate this indispensable public utility, and the fullest consideration of the skill, hazard and responsibility required.

"Seventh and last, I would venture to suggest that the leaders of the organizations refrain from such indiscriminate, intemperate, and ill-considered attacks on the Government, its courts, tribunals, and institutions as will engender bitterness, and class hatred that will ultimately prove to be a withering curse to those who indulge these passions. The struggle for the advancement of labor will be more effective in the long run, if we will all keep uppermost in our minds the wellbeing and perpetuity of the Republic which railway employees, with practical unanimity, still love and reverence."

Finally, we desire to state that it is not pleasant to be confronted with conditions that require criticism of public or government officials; courts, tribunals and other institutions. For many reasons we regret the necessity of giving utterance to criticism. One reason is that we much prefer to speak well and complimentarily of any individual; much prefer to commend the efforts of the nation's public servants, as we have no political axe to grind, and would rather give support and assistance to those in public office, and always do when their conduct and efforts justify; however, more important than that reason is the fact that if public officials, our courts and other tribunals, were functioning in the interests of the great mass of citizens, the woe, misery, poverty, and suffering now existing would be unknown. We are opposed to the curse of class hatred and class advantage. Our opposition to classes receiving preferential consideration provides an explanation of the criticism voiced from time to time against those who have used their positions of trust to give preferential consideration to certain groups, representing a certain class. A real American has great pride for American institutions, and will give voice and effort to prevent their destruction. The usurpation of authority by the judicial, the mal-administration by the administrative, and the preferential laws of the legislative branches of our government represent the greatest possible menace to American institutions, and it is against this menace that organized labor and all other patriotic-minded citizens have dedicated their efforts.

We have given our readers Mr. Hooper's views, and our own comments; therefore it would seem proper to conclude by giving some views of men who neither represent a railroad labor board nor a labor organization, as it should be helpful in the formation of opinions concerning our general industrial and governmental situation, so we will quote what was said by Federal Judge G. W. Anderson, of Boston, Mass., relative to the responsibility for the railroad strike:

"The main political, financial and moral responsibility for the shopmen's strike rests

on railroad management. The labor provisions of the Esch-Cummins Act were practically their own scheme for dealing with labor, and they showed neither good faith nor tolerable efficiency in working their own scheme. The more I learn about the genesis and conduct of that strike, the harsher the judgment I form of the chief forces now handling our money and dominating our railroad transportation system."

Inasmuch as Mr. Hooper has admonished against intemperate criticism of our courts and other governmental institutions, we will

quote a temperate-minded view of judicial usurpation of authority, as expressed by Justice John Ford, of the New York State Supreme Court:

"The framers of the Constitution of the United States never intended that the Supreme Court should have the power to declare a law of Congress unconstitutional.

"That is made clear by the proceedings of the constitutional convention and the power is not expressed in the instrument itself.

"Repeated attempts were made to insert such a provision but the proposal was as often decisively defeated.

"In creating this government of, by and for the people, the convention could not have committed to the hands of mere appointees of the President, who were irresponsible to the people, the paramount power of declaring invalid laws enacted by the Congress and signed by the President.

"Yet the Supreme Court now exercises that power as a matter of course and is today in the last analysis the supreme authority in the Government.

"The foundation of this practice was laid in the case of *Marbury v. Madison* decided in 1783 in a simple controversy over the issuance of certificates of appointment by the Secretary of State to Justices of the Peace in the District of Columbia.

"Probably because the question directly involved was of such an inconsequential nature, coupled with the immersion of the people and public officials in the problems confronting the new republic, the declaration that the Supreme Court might declare a statute unconstitutional, contained in the *Marbury* decision, seemingly attracted little attention at the time.

"But later it was followed, timidly at first but later with ever-increasing boldness, till we now find not merely the justices of the Supreme Court but the subordinate Federal judges of first instance examining enactments of the Congress with microscopic scrutiny to detect some ground upon which to base a reversal of the popular will. Repeatedly it has been done by the deciding vote of a single justice out of the nine in the Supreme Court notwithstanding that a long line of earlier decisions expressly held that a law may not be declared unconstitutional unless its repugnance to the fundamental law clearly and unmistakably appeared.

"State courts have followed the lead of the Federal courts. Even State judges elected by popular vote have such long terms to serve that they are far removed from popular responsibility. So we might as well look the situation squarely in the face. WE ARE COMING TO BE RULED MORE AND MORE BY IRRESPONSIBLE JUDGES, INSTEAD OF BY OUR RESPONSIBLE REPRESENTATIVES WHO MUST COME BEFORE US ON THEIR RECORD AT SHORT INTERVALS FOR OUR APPROVAL OR DISAPPROVAL OF THEIR OFFICIAL ACTS, AS THE FOUNDERS OF THE GOV-

ERNMENT INTENDED WE SHOULD BE GOVERNED."

The chairman of the U. S. Railroad Labor Board may decide to his own satisfaction just when he is acting, or expressing his views, as a citizen, and just when he is acting in the capacity of a public official paid by the people; however, it is not so convenient for the public, or the workers who go to make up the greater part of the public, to determine Mr. Hooper's status when giving utterance to any specific thing; but surely Mr. Hooper was not acting in the lone capacity of a citizen on July 2, 1922, when he came out with a statement that the railroad shopmen were outlaws, and had placed themselves outside of the pale of consideration from anyone connected with the railroad situation, when they went on strike, and surely not on July 3, when Mr. Hooper, as chairman, prepared and induced the board to adopt the famous, or infamous, resolution declaring that the men, in going on strike, had sacrificed all their previous standing and seniority rights.

This was the action that gave to the railroad managements their ground for refusing to settle the strike, and was the one act of all actions, either preceding or during the strike, most responsible for the continuation of the difficulty, with all of its attendant inconveniences, hardships and kindred evils.

Of Ben W. Hooper, the citizen, we know little, and have neither the time nor the inclination to offer criticism. Of Ben W. Hooper, chairman of the U. S. Railroad Labor Board, we know much that we would gladly erase from memory, were that possible. The publicly expressed opinions on railroad matters of Ben W. Hooper can hardly be the opinions of Citizen Hooper. They are, to all who read or hear them, the opinions of Ben W. Hooper, chairman of the U. S. Railroad Labor Board, and in that capacity he certainly is a public servant and subject to criticism for acts or expressions affecting the public welfare.

Mr. Hooper states: "You will concede that it is my right as a citizen to entertain convictions on these subjects, and undoubtedly at the proper time and place to express them." Mr. Hooper surely does not ask the public to believe that the newspapers sought his views simply because he was a citizen of the United States! Surely the invitations to address great gatherings of business men were not for Ben W. Hooper to express his opinions on railroad matters because he was a citizen of the United States! Surely Mr. Hooper, in giving expression to his views, does not believe that they will carry weight because he is a citizen of the United States! Citizens of the United States are plentiful, and there are untold numbers whose record in the field of industrial and commercial endeavor have gained for them reputations for veracity and good judgment equal to that of Mr. Hooper or any other individual, and whose opinions are not given great weight

concerning the railroad or other specific questions.

It was, and is, as chairman of the U. S. Railroad Labor Board that expressions were sought from and given by Mr. Hooper. It was criticism of the Labor Board and the chairman thereof that was indulged in, and at this time it can truthfully be reiterated that the Railroad Labor Board and its chairman did more by their actions and expressions in the early part of July, 1922, to prolong and make more bitter the struggle than all the actions of both contestant parties.

If Mr. Hooper claims the right as an American citizen to express his views on the railroad question or other matters of public concern, he must concede the same right to other citizens, even though expressions of others may contain criticism of the tribunal of which he is chairman.

Finally, was it Citizen Hooper or Public Official Hooper who addressed the Western Railway Club and stated:

"Think of the fearful task placed upon a board of this character, expected to arbitrarily deflate, both in wages and working conditions, the biggest industry, that had been the most artificially handled of all industries, during the war."

Liberal as we desire to be in our judgment this expression makes it difficult to reach other than one conclusion; namely, that Mr. Hooper, in accepting a position on the U. S. Railroad Labor Board, considered that the primary purpose of the board was the deflation of labor—the bringing about, through a governmental agency, that which the railroad companies, singly or collectively, were unable to accomplish.

DECISIONS OF U. S. RAILROAD LABOR BOARD

UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOR BOARD

Chicago, Ill., February 2, 1923.

Decision No. 1545

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

vs.

Lehigh & New England Railroad Company

Question—Dispute as to rules and working conditions covering maintenance of way electrical workers.

Statement—Pursuant to the issuance of Decision No. 119 and in conformity with the provisions of the Transportation Act, 1920, representatives of the parties to this dispute conducted negotiations regarding rules and working conditions of what is termed in the submission as "maintenance of way electrical workers" performing the work generally recognized as electricians', signalmen's, telegrapher and telephoners', and linemen's work. These negotiations resulted in a number of rules being agreed upon and other rules not being agreed upon resulting in a joint submission to the board on the disputed rules.

Decision—The Railroad Labor Board decides that the rules incorporated in Decision No. 222 and addenda thereto shall be made applicable to the employees involved in this dispute in so far as the disagreed rules are concerned. The rules already agreed upon in conference shall not be affected by this decision.

By order of

UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOR BOARD,
(Signed) BEN W. HOOPER
Chairman.

Attest:

L. M. PARKER,
Secretary.

UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOR BOARD

Chicago, Ill., February 2, 1923.

Decision No. 1546

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

vs.

Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Sainte Marie Railway Company

Question—This controversy involves a dispute as to rules affecting maintenance employees of the telegraph department.

Statement—Pursuant to the issuance of Decision No. 119 and in conformity with the provisions of the Transportation Act, 1920, conferences were conducted between representatives of the parties to this dispute regarding rules and working conditions to govern what is termed in the submission as "maintenance forces in the telegraph department." A number of rules were agreed upon in conference, but there were other rules upon which no agreement was reached and which were submitted to the Railroad Labor Board for decision.

Decision—The Railroad Labor Board decides that the rules incorporated in Decision No. 222 and addenda thereto shall be made applicable to the employees involved in this dispute, in so far as the disagreed rules are concerned. Rules already agreed upon in conference shall not be affected by this decision.

By order of

UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOR BOARD,
(Signed) BEN W. HOOPER,
Chairman.

Attest:

L. M. PARKER,
Secretary.

EDUCATING THE ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Vocational Training for Apprentices as Adopted by Local Union 52 (Newark, N. J.) of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

By ROBERT FRANKLIN PETRASEK, Member of Educational Board

DUE to a general dissatisfaction with regards to the training of its apprentices of a local union of electrical workers, a committee was formed to investigate and formulate a course of instruction in vocational training.

This committee drew up a rough draft of the proposed course of instruction and then applied to the State Department of Public Instruction, the Essex County Vocational Board, and the Newark Board of Education for cooperation in helping put across this proposed training. Feeling sure that the contractors would also be interested, an invitation was extended to them through the Contractors Association. These different bodies appointed delegates who, with the members of the local's committee constitute a Joint Committee on Vocational Training for Apprentices.

Many interesting facts were discussed as to the contents of this course. After many interesting conferences an outline of the proposed course was submitted to the Joint Committee for adoption. After this course was approved, the question arose as to what facilities were to be had in the way of classrooms, equipment, instructors, etc. This local, being a county organization, it was felt that the city should take care of all the students living in the city proper, and the county take care of the rest. Fortunately, the city and county vocational school authorities already had electrical classes in existence and could therefore accommodate the apprentices (which number over 165) without a great deal of expense.

It was also decided that for the present two nights a week, of two hours per night, for a period of six months would constitute a term. It was felt that while better results would be had if the students went three or even four nights a week instead of two nights, it would be imposing too great a hardship upon the apprentices at the present time. As it is, a large majority of the students are taking up advanced mathematics, trade drawing, etc., in addition to the regular two nights.

A very important question arises as to how and what means were to be employed to enroll the apprentices for vocational training. It was the opinion of the committee that some means would have to be employed to enforce enrollment and attendance. Before going into any details on this subject I believe that it would not be amiss at this time to explain the apprenticeship system as practiced by this particular local union.

On entering this organization, the applicant is issued what is known as a "D" card. After serving as a "D" apprentice for one year he is issued a "C" card. Serving a year as a "C" apprentice qualifies the apprentice to go up for an examination for a "B" card. If he passes the examination he is awarded a "B" card. Working on a "B" card for one year entitles the apprentice to an "A" card. Serving as an "A" apprentice for one year entitles the apprentice to take a Journeyman's examination. The apprentice must take an examination for a "B" and Journeyman's card.

Bearing these examinations in mind, the committee drew up the following resolution for adoption by the local union.

To the Officers and Members of Local Union No. 52, I. B. E. W.,

Gentlemen:

Your Educational Committee have been working for some time on a practical plan of helping our apprentices help themselves by giving them the opportunity of receiving intensive vocational training under the direct supervision of the Board of Education of Local 52, I. B. E. W., with the co-operation of the Federal, State, County and Municipal authorities.

We believe the time has arrived to take advantage of the proffer of assistance in carrying out this important work, and trust that you will help in every way possible to make a success in our efforts to try and develop our boys into skilled electrical mechanics; thereby casting credit on Local 52 and the Brotherhood in general.

Furthermore, everyone will be directly benefited by having their electrical work done by properly trained mechanics, and in order to present the matter to you in proper form we have prepared the following resolution for your consideration and trust that you will endorse it unanimously:

Resolved, That all class A, B, C, and D apprentices shall attend a night school as directed by our Board of Education, and obey the rules governing said school.

Furthermore, All apprentices shall attend school a certain number of hours each week during the school term; their school records will be the means of determining their eligibility to take an examination for higher grades in Local 52. Be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be incorporated in the minutes of the By-laws of Local Union 52, and go into effect immediately in order that we may go into negotia-

tion for a final plan of action with the Educational Authorities mentioned.

Fraternally yours,

Special Committee on Vocational Training.

ALFRED C. WAY,

ROBERT FRANKLIN PETRASEK,

EDWARD M. TAYLOR.

You will note that according to the above resolution, no apprentice is eligible to go from one grade to another unless he has completed a satisfactory period of time at school. You will also note that the apprentice does not have to go to school if he prefers to remain in the same grade, but as there is a difference of about a dollar a day in their pay between the different grades, the apprentice has some incentive in going to school. A few of the apprentices did not take kindly to this proposed course of instruction and had to be enlightened. They were told that they were not the calibre of apprentices wanted by this organization and instructed that they would either have to go to school or give up their affiliation with the local, as it was believed that it would not be conducive to the best interests of the local to have some taking the course and others deriving no benefit from this vocational training.

The resolution as presented by the committee was adopted unanimously by the members of the local. Without a doubt, the adoption of this resolution was one of the most progressive steps taken by this local. Quoting Mr. Fuller, Principal of the Boys' Vocational School, Newark, and a member of the Joint Committee on Vocational Training:

"The link between labor and vocational training is a most vital one. Its benefits are mutual in effect. For the vocational school, it means the growing understanding of the basic principles underlying this phase of education. Through participation in this work a greater familiarity will ensue. The ultimate effect will be a tearing down of erroneous concepts, often in vogue, concerning the true aims and objectives of vocational training. A clarification of educational atmosphere will be of incalculable value to all parties concerned."

This plan of cooperative training between the local union and the educational authorities is known as the "Newark Plan." Without the cooperation of the different educational authorities, this program of training would not be a success, such as it is. It is hoped to have this course of instruction adopted by all locals connected with the Brotherhood, and in fact, the President of the International body has taken a very deep interest in this educational movement and has requested full particulars. There is no doubt that this movement will be conducive to the highest class of journeyman electricians in time to come, bearing in mind that each student is actively employed in the electrical industry and therefore, being able to combine

his practical knowledge gained on the job with the instruction received in the class room.

The problem of what was to be taught was very important. This particular local union covers practically the entire electric wiring, maintenance and repair field. It was thought best to try to cover this entire field as far as practical. In other words, it was felt that as very few of the journeymen specialized in any particular branch of the industry, it would be fairer to the apprentice to give him as thorough knowledge as possible in all branches of the industry as covered by this organization. With this in mind the following outline of the course of training was finally drafted:

First Year (or Class "D")—Instruction to be based upon types wiring problems to be confined to bell systems only.

Instruction should consist of trade judgment such as: Recognition of stock, recognition of tools, recognition of fittings, recognition of wire. The use (and abuse) of tools, stock, fittings, wire, measurement of wire, trade terms; trade drawing, consisting of symbols used in signal wiring, bell circuits, diagrams, reading of blue prints; trade mathematics, ohms law, circular mills, etc.; trade science (the how and the why). The Instructor should be able to demonstrate to this group various types of bells, buzzers, etc.; push buttons and circuit closing devices; dry and wet cells; fundamentals of electricity and magnetism; bell ringing transformers, etc.; Underwriters' rules pertaining to signal wiring.

Note.—As Class "D" apprentices are assigned as "locker boys" as a rule, special effort is being made to acquaint this group with the different types of material used on all type jobs, different types of tools used on all jobs, etc.

Suggested program based upon two nights a week, two hours each night. First night—One hour, recognition of stock; one hour, trade mathematics. Second night—One hour, trade science; one hour, trade drawing.

Second Year (or Class "C")—Instruction to be based upon type of wiring for annunciators, fire alarms, burglar alarm, telephones, etc.

Instruction should include trade judgment as, recognition of equipment, Underwriters' rules pertaining to signal systems; trade terms, trade drawing, trade mathematics, trade science, safety first. The Instructor should be able to demonstrate and have students make connections for all these systems and trace same. Facilities should be afforded for the measurement of resistance, using "bridge" and volt-ammeter method.

Proposed program, based upon two nights a week, two hours each night. First night—one hour, trade judgment; one hour, trade drawing. Second night—one hour, trade science; one hour, trade mathematics.

Third Year (or Class "B")—Instruction to be based upon type wiring for light and power, such as, cleat work, knob and tube, metal moulding, B. X., flexible conduit, rigid conduit. Trade judgment should include Underwriters' rules, municipal regulations, public service regulations. Type of construction should include frame, brick, hollow tile, concrete, etc. The Instructor should be able to demonstrate and have students bend conduit, thread conduit, fit and bend metal moulding, etc.

Proposed program based upon two nights a week, two hours each night. First night—One hour reading of blue prints and drawings, making of circuit drawings; one hour, to trade science, including safety devices, safety switches, watt-hours meters, meter-board installation. Second night—One hour, trade judgment; one hour, trade mathematics.

Note.—This program can be based upon the Underwriters' rules.

Fourth Year (or Class "A")—Instruction should include all power apparatus: motors, generators, storage batteries, compensators, transformers, switchboards, etc. Trade judgment should include Underwriters' rules, municipal regulations, public service regulations, etc., for installation of power apparatus; recognition and use of switchboard apparatus, oil switches, circuit breakers, regulating devices, operating, etc., illumination measurements and appliances. The instructor should be able to demonstrate types of armature windings and coils (A. C. & D. C.) and have students connect motors, compensators, transformers, etc.; safety first, trade terms, trade drawings, trade mathematics, reading blue prints, trade science, principles of A. C., application of A. C.

Suggested program based upon two nights a week, two hours each night. First night—one hour, laboratory practice; one hour, science. Second night—one hour, trade drawing, reading connection diagrams, making connection diagrams; trade mathematics. Second night—one hour, trade judgment.

As you will notice, no attempt was made to go into any detail on any subject. The reason for this is, that the various schools' equipment differed and for this reason it was left to the discretion of the Instructor in fitting this course to the equipment on hand. It is hoped, however, in time to standardize the equipment as far as practicable and have all Instructors teach the same subjects. In the matter of instructors, it was felt that better results would be had if the Instructors were men of long experience in the practical end of the game, rather than men with little practical experience and lots of theoretical knowledge. Summed up, this course of training was "laid out" by practical men for practical men. It is hoped that a class for journeymen will be the outcome of this movement. In this class, it is hoped to be able to train

the journeyman for better positions, teach him the more complex problems pertaining to the electrical industry, and raise the standard as it is being done for the apprentices.

In conclusion, it is fitting to acknowledge the splendid and sincere co-operative spirit shown by the State Department of Public Instruction, the Essex County Vocational Board, and the Newark Board of Education in helping to establish this vocational training by organizing, equipping and furnishing instructors for the classes. Credit must also be given to the members of the local union all of whom have helped the committee with suggestions, aid, and moral support. The different manufacturers have also shown a thorough understanding of this course by their willingness to contribute samples of their lines for educational purposes. The writer would be pleased to hear from persons interested in this movement and would appreciate suggestions, or furnish whatever information necessary.

An explosion in the Phelps-Dodge mine at Dawson, N. M., results in the death of 120 miners.

The Dawson mine is non-union. It was non-union in 1913 when 150 were killed by an explosion.

If a man complained about dangerous conditions it was grounds for discharge.

Cleveland H. Dodge is a great philanthropist. He is a director of the Near East Relief, which is much different than bothering about the safety of a New Mexico mine.

Charity is needed for Armenia; but a little justice in Dawson wouldn't hurt anything—and it might have saved nearly 300 lives!

Did You?

Somebody went on a railroad strike,
Trying to fight with all his might,
Somebody ought to have helped on the way,
By coming across with a wee day's pay.
Was that somebody you?

Somebody tried to live on hot air,
Expecting some help from the boys over there,
But the boys over there kept working away,
And found that excuses would save their day's
pay.
Was that somebody you?

Somebody here will see the day,
When 'twere better far to have paid and paid.
And look those strikers square in the eye:
Say that you helped when the battle was high.
Was that somebody you?

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EDITORIAL

Deflation The Chairman of the United States Railroad Labor Board in a speech before the Western Railroad Club stated that the Board had a stupendous task on its hand in deflating labor. Does labor need to be deflated? Is or was labor inflated? If so, with what and in what volume?

If the Railroad Labor Board or any other Governmental agency is looking for inflated things to deflate, the road for them is short, level and clearly marked. If they will look up the original investment in the railroads; add to that the actual physical improvement added since the original investment; then set their statisticians and mathematicians to work on the issues of stocks and bonds that are in excess of all value, including good will, within reason—and then tell the waiting world how much water and wind was and is used to inflate the book value of railroads; tell the public how much of their money is required to pay dividends on value that never existed; tell the public what revenue would be required to give actual investors a fair rate on the real money invested while paying a living and saving wage to the workers who make fair profits possible: With this knowledge coming from an authority, an unbiased source, the public would compel those in power to do some deflating and properly save the people while doing full justice to actual investors.

If this is done, every actual dollar invested will easily earn not five but eight or ten per cent annually. Rates can come down; actual living wages can be paid, and the whole people efficiently served.

We are strong for deflation where there is real honest deflation to be made and when it is consistently and uniformly applied.

No Wonder He Is Dizzy Conceive yourself on the grounds of a big circus with the "barkers" shrieking at you from all directions, "Come this way! Come this way! We have the best there is! It can't be beat! It can't be beat!"

This is exactly the position of the American worker today.

Shouting at him from one direction are the advocates of the Trade Union Educational League, led by Wm. Foster. From another the "Wobblies" scream for his attention. The O. B. U.'s demand his ear on this side. The Republicans, Democrats and Socialists plead for it on that. From another the Labor Party advocates, and those of the many other parties, leagues, movements and counter-movements, demand to be heard.

All are begging and pleading for the workers' support. Each is trying to overcome the cries of the others. All are insisting that their movements and methods are positively the best. Each seems to feel that its success lies in discrediting the others. All are struggling for separate control of the Trade Unions. With possibly one exception, all are demanding that the officials step aside in their favor. All are battling one another, with few exceptions, as well as waging war against the A. F. of L. and the various national and international unions at the same time.

And, of course, all declaim the honesty of their intentions; and loudly assert that they act only in the worker's behalf.

Meantime, with all these elements shouting, pleading, pulling and tugging at the worker, whom they are trying only to "save," is it any wonder that he is often in a state of bewilderment and disgust?

The great wonder is that he has any labor movement at all!

This situation cannot fail to remind one of the Dollar-a-Year Flag Wavers who were so "anxious" to work in behalf of the Government that they looted and stabbed it in the back.

To add to the already long list of those shrieking at the worker and begging for his support, and who are trying to capture and "save" the labor movement from its enemies, comes the Workers, or Communist, Party, and the Amalgamationist also assures us that it "has now taken its place as a big factor in the struggle of American labor;" in fact that it is "the vanguard of labor."

Not to be outdone by any of its big field of competitors, its leaders paint everybody else black and themselves red, and claim to be "masters of logic," setting themselves up as nurse-maids of the wage earners, to train their immature minds and free them from their many foes.

They, too, now declare it futile to longer attempt to destroy the established labor movement, and so have decided to work within the Trade Unions to revolutionize them and then achieve their ends, disclaiming at the same time all intent to destroy or play the role of dualist.

Thus the work of capturing and "saving" the worker goes merrily on.

The Great Difference Reproaches continue to be addressed to the workers by those who insist that wages must be substantially reduced. If we are to accept their protestations, no one of them means to be unfair to labor; all insist they wish to do the square thing by it. Only, somehow, they just feel wages must be reduced regardless of all other conditions or factors.

Despite all moral principles—despite the total lack of evidence showing why such should be done; in the face of all experience and plain facts, the workman is expected to make exceptional sacrifices—sacrifices beyond those of any other class. He is expected to give up not only the few comforts enjoyed—and decencies long deemed essential—but even necessities. He is told he simply and absolutely must further lower his living standards.

Regardless of all the figures and charts relative to living costs that are presented with enthusiasm, the cold fact remains that the workers' total earnings for some time have been greatly reduced; therefore, their living standards have already been materially reduced. They had no war profits to fall back on; and when they have worked, it has mostly been by the hour or the day, though they have had to live, eat or starve by the year.

How greatly different it is with those who insist upon wage reductions. They have not lowered nor are they inclined to lower their own living standards. Nor can they point to any other class or element who are doing, or who are inclined to do so.

Turn to the life and activities of the American people. See them at play. Watch the procession of motorists in any city, town or village. How many have given up their automobiles? How many have given up their pleasures and their vacations? The admissions to the higher class theaters are just as great as ever. Those playing golf and tennis are as numerous as ever. The club rooms are as crowded

as ever. The attendance at the dinner parties and at the dinner clubs seems to be increasing.

Indeed, it is common knowledge that the living standards among the upper circles, the business men and the professional people in general, have not been lowered at all. How then can the sacrifices already made by labor be justified when all others have managed to avoid them?

With the worker reduced wages means privation. This deprives children of education—and so it means ignorance. It deprives children of good food—and so it means disease. It destroys self-respect, drives men to despair and causes them to form all sorts of negative habits and makes them seek relief wherever it can be found—and so privation means drunkenness.

Wherever you find privation—low living standards—you will find despair, ignorance and drunkenness. Wherever conditions are bettered, and the weight of privation is lifted, ignorance and drunkenness diminish.

America has its problems, and they are sufficiently serious. But only the uninformed, and the very selfish, attempt to solve them by reducing the living standards of the artisans, mechanics and laborers, the classes that work the hardest yet receive the least and suffer most from the maladjustments of modern industrial society.

Remedies must be sought in more fundamental features of industrial and political organization, in equality of opportunity, in justice, in abolition of monopoly and privilege, and in equitable taxation.

Union-Made Products Trade unionists' duties do not end with simply holding membership in an organization of labor and observing the laws and rules of the union. To be consistent in what we advocate and practice what we preach means that we should employ union labor when occasion demands.

The employment of union labor is not restricted to hiring an individual workman as the average member of a trade union hires his labor indirectly by purchasing products of other workmen. When goods and materials are purchased that bear the union label we are then hiring union workmen of other crafts and frequently of our own.

We therefore urge that more attention be given to the matter of purchasing goods bearing the union label. Among the many purchases the Electrical Worker has occasion to make are tools. It is possible to obtain such tools as bits, hack saws, screw drivers, etc., bearing the union label. The W. A. Ives Mfg. Co., of Wallingford, Conn., can furnish what we understand to be the highest grade of bits for the use of electricians upon which the union label appears. Members of the organization should keep this in mind when making purchases.

It All Depends, Etc. For years the I. W. W.—and what now remains of it—has prided itself as a valiant defender of the right of a man to freely express his opinions—no matter where or what they may be. Any Trade Union that for any reason expelled a "wobblie," or a "borer-from-within," was roundly condemned. Its officers were promptly put under fire and branded reactionary bureaucrats, suppressers of new ideas, and arch enemies of free speech.

But that was when the "wobblie" was trying to capture or wreck somebody else's camp, and when HE was doing the "boring" and the

"expressing." Now it is different. So different in fact that the "wobblies" are doing a little expelling of their own.

"Fellow-workers" Novak, Brown, Newman, Hardy, Calvert and others sympathized with the Communists, and exercised their boasted right in the I. W. W. to express their opinions in an effort to have their long decayed organization affiliate with the "Red International of Labor Unions."

But to use "wobbly" tactics within the "wobblies" was high treason—so much so that these "fellow-workers" along with others were recently ousted without even bothering with such trifles as hearings or trials.

In fact, they wanted to do such an up-to-date job of it that they assaulted and "beat up" these "borers-from-within," raided and seized their papers, personal property, etc., and refused to grant them any kind of a hearing whatever, according to their story.

So with the "wobbly" or the "borer-from-within"—as with the loyal 100 per cent—it all depends on who does the "boring" and who expresses the opinion, and who it favors.

Having Their Inning The spokesmen of our eminent respectability were afforded their annual opportunities in February to parade before the people as model patriots and to speak in their usual glowing terms about truth and freedom. Countless barrels of printers' ink were used, and the orators orated to their hearts' content. So with such control of the stage it was not surprising that a labor publication or a labor representative had so little chance when these "lovers of the lowly" were holding the great Lincoln and Washington so tightly to their breasts.

Now that the spell is over we venture to ask what these long distance lovers of truth, justice and freedom would do to Lincoln if he were to come back under a different name?

Of course, they take him to their hearts and love him and give clubs and banks his name—as long as he is far away.

When he first came, as most everyone knows, he was hounded from pillar to post, boycotted and blacklisted by the "respectables;" he was branded a traitor and an illiterate, vulgar demagogue by the very same papers that in February lauded him as America's greatest.

And the great truths that we read and heard so much about in February, be it well remembered, were never known to come from the "respectable" eulogizers, from corporation lawyers and judges, from politicians, newspapers and cheap detectives—they came from the outcast who dared oppose prejudice, absolutism and special privilege.

Yes, it is really remarkable how some people and the newspapers love truth and justice—as long as it is far off.

But we hope to live to see the day when the American people will repent in full and be ashamed of themselves for allowing the freedom and justice that Lincoln fought for to be crushed and suppressed, and which suppression is now almost making a madhouse out of a once free country.

A Truly Rotten Business More black pages have just been written into the history of the "Detective" business. Again it has been brought out how spies are so thick in labor organizations that they stumble over and report on one another; and how they draw pay from rival agencies and steal one another's reports and files; how they pick the pockets of one another, and

always play a game of cross and double-cross; how they create imaginary situations and fake organizations and then scare gullible employers into giving them money to destroy the "danger" that never existed; and how they manufacture and throw bombs, force strikes, deliberately incite violence, smash plate glass windows, destroy property, write all sorts of weird and threatening tales to employers and raise hell in general.

Long we have known of the activities and methods of these blackmailing and sneaking renegades. Again and again we have written and issued warnings against them. The Labor press of the country in the last few years has been filled with exposure after exposure. In fact, it has become an old story.

A few weeks ago the rotten business was again brought to light by Attorney Frank P. Walsh while taking depositions of Albert Bailin, the confessed professional labor spy, and Allan Meyers, a manager of the Burns Agency, and others, to be used in connection with the trials of the Communists who are charged with violating the anti-Syndicalist law of Michigan. This time the expose even reached the headlines of the daily press that has been so silent for these many years.

In this instance the chief "squawker," Albert Bailin, used some names known to many electrical workers. He charged that Leon Green, the shattered idol of the Seattle General Strike, and a persistent opponent of the International, and about whom we wrote in these columns in March, 1919, has long been nothing but a "detective." And again the old charge that the I. W. W. and the Communist organizations are practically controlled and operated by the "detective" agencies, was again repeated.

The enormous size of the spying business in this country is astounding; it is almost unbelievable. It has become a great industry reaping huge profits by perpetuating discord, suspicion and hate, and frightening ignorant, foolish employers. The very nature of the business makes this so. If confidence and harmony were permitted the spy system in industry could not exist.

Thousands upon thousands are devoting themselves exclusively to spying in Labor organizations—all preferring, of course, to be known as "operatives," "harmonizers," and "conciliators." Most of the agencies are doing business on a national basis, with branch offices in practically every town and city in the country.

The Pinkerton Agency alone claims to carry on its industrial spying through more than thirty-five different branch offices. Before becoming chief spy for the Government, Wm. J. Burns himself maintained thirty-five branch offices. So large and influential is the Sherman agency that it got its employees exempted from military draft and in a single year paid an income tax of \$258,000.00.

It will be recalled that in 1917 this agency published a book bearing Mr. Sherman's name, but the book proved to be so damaging it was withdrawn almost at once. This is one of the statements it contained: "It is comparatively easy to start dissatisfaction among leaders, which increases to the extent that every meeting results in a fight. These occasions allow our secret operatives to illustrate that the leaders are out for personal gain."

To its agents these instructions were given during the steel strike: "We want you to stir up as much bad feeling as you possibly

can between the Italians and the Serbians. Spread data among the Serbians that the Italians are going back to work. Call up every question you can in reference to hatred between nationalities."

On another occasion the "operatives" were instructed: "Stir up some report on the Western Electric Co. (Chicago). Tell us that the business agents are ready to organize there, because we want a contract with the Western Electric Co. Appear before Committees and Locals and say that conditions are rotten. Supply the workers with literature. Get dissatisfaction started."

"There is more money in industry than ever there was in crime," boasts Mr. Coach, head of a big Cleveland agency. This is the same Coach, it will be remembered, that purchased the Columbus Labor News and then edited it to encourage the very agitation he was paid to break by the street car company.

As self-advertisers and business-getters and letter writers to employers these leeches and blackmailers are hard to beat. Here are brief extracts from two letters that are typical of hundreds they write daily: "We carry on an intrigue which results in dissatisfaction, disagreements, resignation of officers and general decrease in membership." (Foster Service, 286 Fifth Ave., New York City.)

"In many cases we have seen to it that Local Charters have been returned and a number of Unions disbanded." (Corporation Auxiliary Co., Continental National Bank Bldg., Chicago.)

In this way weak and unthinking employers have been duped into paying tens of millions to these treacherous ex-pickpockets, ex-porch climbers and degenerates to poison the minds of people, hire regiments of strike breakers, and fill the Unions with sneaks in an effort to divide and destroy them.

It seems incredible that there is anyone but knows that a spy cannot be held to the truth; that he must either lie or create a basis upon which to report; that his business demands he prearrange situations, foster trouble where peace prevailed, and in every way try to get the employer at his mercy. Even Wm. J. Burns himself once said: "As a class they are the biggest lot of blackmailing thieves that ever went unwhipped."

But the amazing thing is that employers have considered the system profitable!

It is simply beyond our understanding why men of apparent intelligence continue to fall for such cheap dime novel deceptions, and why they continue to pay out huge sums for inside information and labor publications when they could easily secure these, along with accurate reports, in a legitimate way for only a few postage stamps.

THE COURT FESTER

Senator Owen—The Constitution of the United States does not give to any court—district court, circuit court, or Supreme Court—the right to pass upon and declare unconstitutional the acts of the sovereign assembly of this Nation. I know perfectly well that all the law schools—the big law schools and little law schools—have taught the boys, all the boys, who go to law school that the Supreme Court has the right to

nullify acts of Congress and set them aside; and it is not unnatural, it is to be expected, that the law schools should teach the boys who study law that this is the law. I deny that it is the law, however, and I deny the right of Congress to abdicate its powers and duties to the people of the United States and permit its laws to be nullified by any court.—Congressional Record.



IN MEMORIAM



Bro. William Jones, L. U. No. 9

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call home to Him our esteemed friend and brother, William Jones. Brother Jones was until recently an employee of The Sanitary District, where his many friends learned to admire his pleasant ways and broad mind, and

Whereas, Local Union No. 9 has lost a true and loyal member, whose presence we will miss for a long time, therefore be it

Resolved, That we bow our heads in humble submission to Almighty God; and be it further

Resolved, That we, members of Local No. 9, extend to his bereaved widow and seven children our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we send a copy of these resolutions to the bereaved family and a copy to our official journal for publication.

RALPH A. BREHMAN,
JOHN NOLAN,
JAMES BARRY,
Committee.
HARRY SLATER,
Recording-Secretary,

Bro. Tom Jones, L. U. No. 9

Whereas the death of Bro. Tom Jones (who was employed by the City of Chicago) as a result of being gassed in France, is deeply regretted by his many friends and fellow workmen and members of Local Union No. 9. Therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local No. 9 recognize in him one of those noble persons whose life and virtues exemplify what is most to be admired in men, and express their great sorrow at his death; and be it further,

Resolved, That the members of Local No. 9 hereby extend their deep sympathy and heartfelt condolence to the father and mother of Brother Jones in their bereavement and express their respects for them and their earnest desire for their future welfare; and be it further,

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family and a copy to our official journal for publication.

RALPH A. BREHMAN,
JAMES BARRY,
JOHN NOLAN,
Committee.
HARRY SLATER,
Recording-Secretary,

Bro. V. R. Reeder, L. U. No. 122

We, the members of Local 122, I. B. E. W., of Great Falls, Mont., have been called upon to pay our last tribute of respect and high esteem to our brother, V. R. Reeder, who suddenly departed from us in the prime of life while performing his duties; therefore be it

Resolved, That we as a union in brotherly love extend our deepest and heartfelt sympathies to the relatives and friends of our departed brother; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days in due respect to his memory and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy be sent to our Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union.

WM. DONNER,
CHAS. A. SHELTON,
E. L. BUKER,
Committee,

Local Union No. 122, I. B. E. W.

Bro. Joseph Charlton, L. U. No. 20

Whereas it has pleased the Divine Providence to call from our midst Bro. Joseph Charlton; and

Whereas Local Union No. 20, I. B. E. W., lost a faithful and honored brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our heartfelt sympathy to his relatives in their sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved relatives and to our official journal for publication.

BROTHER WALLENRECK,
BROTHER SAYRES,
BROTHER MURPHY,
Committee.

Bro. Joseph Charlton, L. U. No. 20

Whereas we, the members of Local Union No. 20, of New York City, have been called upon to pay our last respect to our esteemed brother, Joseph Charlton, who departed this life on January 27. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a union in brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sorrow at our loss and extend to his family our deepest sympathy in their hour of bereavement, and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, and a copy of this resolution be sent to his sister, one copy to the official journal of the Brotherhood and a copy spread on the minutes of the Local Union.

C. L. IRVING,
Secretary.

Bro. George Long, L. U. No. 98

Whereas the all merciful Creator of the Universe in His infinite wisdom has taken from us our dear brother and fellow worker, George Long; and

Whereas Local Union No. 98, I. B. E. W., by the death of Brother Long has lost a valued and honored member, therefore be it

Resolved, That we express to his widow and orphans our most heartfelt sympathy and condolence in their sad bereavement, and be it further,

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our Local Union, a copy sent to his loved ones, and to our official journal for publication.

WILLIAM HEWES,
LOUIS S. FOWLER,
JAMES S. MEADE,
Committee.

Bro. Joseph Harty, L. U. No. 214

Whereas there has passed from among us, our fellow worker, Brother Joseph Harty, recently employed at Chicago, Ill., and

Whereas, his memory is cherished as a worthy brother of Local Union No. 214, I. B. E. W.; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 214, I. B. E. W., do hereby tender our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family and relatives in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter and that a copy of this resolution be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent our official journal for publication.

ROY WESTGARD.

Bro. Elmer Curtis, L. U. No. 214

Whereas there has been taken from our midst by sudden death, Brother Elmer Curtis, recently employed as Engineer Electrician at Proviso, Ill., on Chicago & North Western Ry., and

Whereas Brother Curtis was a true and loyal member of Local Union No. 214, I. B. W., and

Whereas his memory is cherished by those who bereave him; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 214, I. B. E. W., extend to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter and that a copy of this resolution be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to our official journal for publication.

ROY WESTGARD.

Bro. Gene Goolsby, L. U. No. 443

Whereas our Creator in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst our tried and true friend and brother, Gene Goolsby, who was sick for a long time, but did not complain and was patient to the last and was always true and loyal to the I. B. E. W. Therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union 443 extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family and to Local Union No. 84, of Atlanta, Ga., for their loss, Be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, a copy sent to Local Union No. 84, of Atlanta, Ga., a copy be sent to the official journal for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 443.

D. R. SMALL,
J. H. REESE,
E. A. WOODWORTH,
Committee.

Bro. Thomas Gitton, L. U. No. 9

The following resolution in memory of the late Brother Thomas Gitton, who died from accidental asphyxiation on February 19, 1923, was read and adopted at our meeting of March 2, 1923:

Whereas the death of Brother Thomas Gitton, although untimely, is deeply regretted by his many friends and fellow Trades Unionists.

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, recognized in him what is most to be admired in men, and

Whereas we have lost a true and loyal member whose presence we shall miss for a long time and that we bow our heads in humble submission to Almighty God; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend to his bereaved relatives our heartfelt sympathy and send to our official journal a copy of these resolutions for publication.

HENRY CULLEN,
WILLIAM WAGNER,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Bro. Clyde E. Parker, L. U. No. 953

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty God in His infinite wisdom and mercy to call suddenly from our midst our esteemed brother and co-worker, Clyde E. Parker, a true friend, loving husband and father, and

Whereas Brother Parker was a stanch and loyal member of Local No. 953, I. B. E. W., whose memory will long be cherished by those who knew him. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere and heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family and relatives in this their hour of sorrow, and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for thirty days, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the bereaved family, one copy to

the official journal of our organization for publication and one copy be spread on the minutes of our local union.

LOCAL UNION No. 953.

Bro. Fred Shepard, L. U. No. 9

Resolutions of respect in memory of Brother Fred Shepard, who died after a short illness on February 21, 1923:

Whereas Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has called from our midst and to his heavenly home, our esteemed brother, Fred Shepard, and

Whereas in his lifetime we have recognized in him a loyal and true frie, an honest and upright man, a loving son and brother, patriotic and devoted to the welfare of his country and duties as a Brother Unionist. Brother Shepard left a vacancy in the Fire Alarm division where his many friends and acquaintances learned to admire his pleasant way. Be it,

Resolved, That we, members of Local Union No. 9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, extend to his bereaved relatives our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sadness, in their great loss, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family and a copy be sent to our official journal for publication.

HENRY CULLEN,
WILLIAM WAGNER,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Bro. James Sweeney, L. U. No. 500

Whereas in His infinite wisdom, it has pleased the Almighty God to take from our midst our esteemed brother, James Sweeney, and

Whereas the departure of this loved one, while leaving sweet memories and a shining example which all might well follow, takes from our midst a tender and affectionate husband, a loving father and a fond brother, and a true friend of mankind, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 500, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, do hereby extend our most heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family and relatives in this their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, a copy sent to the official journal, a copy spread on the minutes, and our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

C. A. FREEMAN,
C. L. SIGLER,
Committee.

A PRAYER

By EDMUND LEAMY.

With all my getting, Lord, to you
I pray, grant Understanding, too,
That always I may see The Light,
Nor deviate from paths of right;
That in the hurrying rush for fame
I may have pluck to play the game,
To cleanly live, nor crawl, nor shirk,
And know the joy of honest work.

Oh, may this blessing come to me
To be the man I wish to be!
To help whenever help I can
Some lesser lucky fellow-man;
Nor ask reward, but this alone,
That You have seen, that You have known:
That favored in the world of men
I stand not outcast in Your ken.

Lord God of Workers, hear my prayer—
To play the game and play it fair;
To conquer, win; but if to lose
Not to revile, nor to abuse,
But, understanding—start again.
Grant me this strength, O Lord.—Amen.

LOOTING RIO GRANDE, WORST OF SCANDALS

Stockholders Sue Gould and Other New York Financiers for \$200,000,000 Damages—Amazing Story Told to Supreme Court

By GEORGE SOULE

WE are often told that the scandals involved in American railroad financing are ancient history and should be pleasantly forgotten in talking of present railroad problems. That this is not the case is shown by the fact that last Friday the New York supreme court heard argument in behalf of stockholders of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company, who are suing members of the Gould family, Alvin W. Kreh, president of the Equitable Trust Co., and others for \$200,000,000 damages.

These stockholders have lost every cent invested in the common and preferred stock of the road.

They allege that the loss is the result of conspiracy and fraud. The story concerns events wholly occurring after 1900. The big act in the drama closed in 1921, and the end is not yet.

It is one of the most sensational railroad scandals ever unearthed.

Colorado People Also Suffer

Stockholders are not the only sufferers. The people of Colorado are heavy losers. They are enraged over the poor service furnished by the bankrupt and stripped railroad, which was given its birth by their franchise and built up by their patronage. The striking shopmen, with whom the road under its present control will not negotiate, and who worked faithfully for it for years, also feel the heavy hand of the robber barons.

Naturalists tell us of certain wild animals which eat their young. This at first sight looks like a case of the cub turning on its mother and devouring her. The Denver and Rio Grande, once a prosperous and honestly managed carrier, built the Western Pacific. It owned and controlled the Western Pacific. In 1920, the Western Pacific threw the Denver and Rio Grande into bankruptcy, bought it for the paltry sum of \$5,000,000 on a forced sale, and wiped off the books the entire issues of preferred and common stock, par values \$49,775,670 and \$38,000,000, respectively.

Road Picked Own Pockets

That is startling enough, but it is not so startling as the inside story. In reality it seems that it was not the cub which ate the mother. The facts indicate that exactly the same interests controlled the Denver and Rio Grande, controlled the Western Pacific, and were the chief creditors of the Western Pacific, who started the ball rolling by throwing that road into bankruptcy.

By a skilful process of picking their own pockets they froze out all the investors except themselves. It was the old game of the insiders against the outsiders.

What happened was like setting up a row of dominoes and then knocking down one to see all the rest fall. Briefly the process was as follows:

Before 1905 the Denver and the Rio Grande was a money making road, well built and conservatively capitalized according to the standards of the day. Its bonds sold above par and it paid dividends on its preferred stock. At this stage the Goulds acquired a controlling interest.

How Raid Was Worked

In pursuance of their scheme to acquire a transcontinental system, they promoted the building of the Western Pacific, largely a main-track line between Salt Lake City and San Francisco, connecting the Denver and Rio Grande and the Missouri Pacific with the coast. Work began in 1903.

The Denver and Rio Grande owned 625,000 out of 750,000 shares of common stock of the Western Pacific, thus having a dominating control of its policy.

The original engineers' estimate for building the Western Pacific was \$38,000,000. This cost was financed by a \$50,000,000 issue of first mortgage bonds on which \$45,000,000 was realized. Later developments seem to indicate that the Gould interests either bought the several issues of bonds at the time or acquired them later.

The actual cash cost of building the road was, according to the California Railroad Commission, \$87,600,000. This is generally admitted by authorities to be an exorbitant cost, the road having been completed before 1911, and the distance being about 900 miles chiefly across the desert. The cost was nearly \$100,000 per mile. It has not been proved that the promoting interests actually received the exorbitant construction profits, but it is strongly suspected that they did. At least they were responsible for paying them.

Saddled With Heavy Burden

The additional cost of meeting the construction expense, together with the deficits involved in operating the new road through unproductive territory in its first years of life, were met by a second mortgage of \$25,000,000 taken by the Denver and Rio Grande, and by unsecured promissory notes on money advanced by the Denver to the extent of \$31,000,000. It was known to authorities that the Western Pacific earnings could not

possibly be large enough to meet such a heavy burden of capitalization.

In addition, the majority directors of the Denver and Rio Grande, acting also as directors of the Western Pacific, negotiated between the two roads the notorious "Contract B." This contract provided that the Denver and Rio Grande, without any apparent advantage to itself, should guarantee to make up any deficit of the Western Pacific to the extent of paying the interest on the first mortgage bonds of the latter road.

Thus the scenes had been set in the early months of 1915. On March 1, 1915, the Western Pacific defaulted on the interest of its first mortgage bonds, though apparently it had enough in the treasury to have paid the interest. The Denver and Rio Grande failed to make good on its contractual guarantee to meet this interest charge though it had enough or could have raised enough to pay it many times over. Thus the first domino was knocked over.

Insiders Worked Rapidly

On March 2, 1915, the very next day, the Equitable Trust Company of New York, trustee of the above bonds, filed in the United States District Court of California a bill for foreclosure of the mortgage. On the same day the Western Pacific filed an answer admitting all the allegations of this bill. Thus it consented to go into bankruptcy. On March 5 a receiver was appointed for the road. Over went the second domino.

A suit was entered against the Denver and Rio Grande to force it to make good on its contract. It nevertheless consistently refused to do so.

In December, 1915, plans were drawn for two new companies to take over the Western Pacific—an operating company and a holding company. Both were owned entirely by the owners of the first mortgage bonds, who threw the road into bankruptcy. On June 28, 1916, the Western Pacific was sold to these companies in a forced sale, at the minimum price fixed by the court, of \$18,000,000. The third domino fell.

The terms of this sale were authorized by a man, Edward T. Jeffery by name, who at the same time occupied the following positions: (1) Chairman of the board of directors of the Denver and Rio Grande, (2) chairman of the board of directors of the Western Pacific (old company), (3) chairman of the executive committee of the Equitable Trust Co.

He thus represented at once the chief owners of the Western Pacific, the Western Pacific itself, and the preferred creditors of the Western Pacific who acquired the road in the forced sale at a price much below its cost of construction.

Road Sold for Five Millions

Having accomplished this skilful piece of juggling, the controlling interests went after the Denver and Rio Grande. After its continued failure to meet the sum due the Western Pacific according to contract, the new Western Pacific Company secured a judgment against it for \$38,000,000 and threw it into a receivership. Then intervened Federal control during the war. Immediately after the road was turned back to the private owners, the Denver was ordered sold and was bought by the new Western Pacific Company for the minimum price of \$5,000,000. The last domino fell.

About this time the minority stockholders woke up to their plight, since the sale entirely wiped out their property. They have been fighting in the courts ever since, without much success. The \$200,000,000 suit in New York is their latest attempt to recover.

Of course, fraud is not proved in this case except by circumstantial evidence. That evidence seems strong on the surface. Following articles telling the story in more detail will show that it is even stronger.

But if there was no fraud, what shall we say of the colossal mismanagement brought about by our good friend "private enterprise" in the railroad business.

Graft and Mismanagement Rampant

The attempt of one socially prominent family of railroad magnates to create a transcontinental system under their control resulted, at this one link of the chain, in the loss of many millions to 6,000 investors scattered all over this country and Europe, in a wrecked and dismantled railroad which it will take at least \$25,000,000 to rehabilitate so that it can give adequate service, in millions of dollars of pure waste by exorbitant construction costs and expenses of litigation, and in despairing and impoverished workers.

Nothing approaching this scandal of graft and inefficiency has ever been charged against any enterprise under public ownership.

—Labor.

HOW WOULD M. LASKER EXPLAIN THIS?

The editor of the Nautical Gazette says that the average American ship pays a total of \$2,105 per trip to its crew, whereas Danish ships pay an average of \$2,355. Yet Danish shipping rates are lower than those charged by most American companies. One reason for this is more efficient management, the fuel for a Danish vessel averaging but \$2,970 per trip, against \$6,300 for the less efficient American vessels.

USERS OF ELECTRICITY IN THE UNITED STATES—HOMES, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

Division and State	Population 1920	Central Station Generator Rating (Oct. 1, 1921) (Kw.)	Central Station Customers		
			Residential Lighting (Number) (Jan. 1, 1923)	Commercial Lighting (Number) (Jan. 1, 1923)	Connected Motor Load (Hp.) (Jan. 1, 1922)
United States	105,710,620	14,466,915	9,676,330	2,080,260	19,561,200
NEW ENGLAND					
Maine	768,014	116,281	112,900	27,400	145,900
New Hampshire	443,083	52,157	42,900	3,480	130,000
Vermont	352,428	87,619	51,700	12,850	106,400
Massachusetts	3,832,356	739,917	495,000	77,000	788,000
Rhode Island	604,397	143,283	67,600	28,830	151,200
Connecticut	1,380,631	204,285	166,200	27,900	461,000
MIDDLE ATLANTIC					
New York	10,385,227	1,586,443	821,500	276,500	1,902,000
New Jersey	3,155,900	349,556	338,200	72,100	512,000
Pennsylvania	8,720,017	1,321,975	645,000	154,900	2,330,000
EAST NORTH CENTRAL					
Ohio	5,759,394	1,098,433	630,000	101,800	1,630,000
Indiana	2,930,390	373,113	282,000	48,500	625,000
Illinois	6,485,280	961,814	695,000	183,200	1,692,000
Michigan	3,668,412	712,624	490,000	120,000	933,000
Wisconsin	2,632,067	402,779	185,300	47,300	365,300
WEST NORTH CENTRAL					
Minnesota	2,387,125	299,131	305,300	60,100	436,000
Iowa	2,404,021	298,244	144,300	30,350	153,000
Missouri	3,404,055	397,911	272,800	89,600	256,300
North Dakota	646,872	25,433	56,900	14,230	7,300
South Dakota	636,547	30,760	50,300	13,500	24,400
Nebraska	1,296,372	112,106	107,400	32,850	112,000
Kansas	1,769,257	149,707	182,800	30,700	149,000
SOUTH ATLANTIC					
Delaware	223,003	34,315	13,800	3,810	26,600
Maryland	1,449,661	191,523	93,800	20,150	357,400
District of Columbia	437,571	90,000	39,840	13,630	28,100
Virginia	2,309,187	167,941	124,000	13,400	210,000
West Virginia	1,463,701	351,620	59,650	11,600	384,200
North Carolina	2,559,123	221,117	74,300	23,200	273,500
South Carolina	1,683,724	396,819	75,900	15,580	193,000
Georgia	2,895,832	250,718	95,200	33,200	214,500
Florida	968,470	73,320	125,400	15,400	35,700

USERS OF ELECTRICITY IN THE UNITED STATES—HOMES, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL—Continued

Division and State	Population 1920	Central Station Generator Rating (Oct. 1, 1921) (Kw.)	Central Station Customers		
			Residential Lighting (Number) (Jan. 1, 1923)	Commercial Lighting (Number) (Jan. 1, 1923)	Connected Motor Load (Hp.) (Jan. 1, 1922)
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL					
Kentucky	2,416,630	109,483	181,600	26,150	252,000
Tennessee	2,337,885	172,280	80,800	14,550	158,200
Alabama	2,348,174	192,918	90,000	9,750	344,500
Mississippi	1,790,618	42,888	40,600	12,900	24,200
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL					
Arkansas	1,752,204	59,277	70,500	13,680	46,300
Louisiana	1,798,309	87,674	68,100	14,720	83,000
Oklahoma	2,028,283	104,328	77,600	15,000	101,000
Texas	4,663,228	233,784	362,000	46,550	384,500
MOUNTAIN					
Montana	548,889	227,791	44,400	8,650	317,000
Idaho	481,866	121,160	44,700	12,260	85,300
Wyoming	194,402	21,699	22,100	5,290	26,900
Colorado	939,629	136,605	120,300	15,120	189,000
New Mexico	360,350	10,506	15,740	2,400	13,200
Arizona	334,162	58,439	17,900	2,050	68,300
Utah	449,396	85,580	83,400	9,700	242,000
Nevada	77,407	22,350	16,350	1,770	58,000
PACIFIC					
Washington	1,356,621	416,278	233,000	41,200	321,000
Oregon	783,389	144,708	98,250	16,980	122,000
California	3,426,861	978,423	864,000	217,500	2,085,000

CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY BY THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD

Country	Population	Dwellers in Electrically Lighted Abodes 1920		Total Number of Central-Station Customers	Electricity Consumption			
		Number	Per cent of Total Population		Lighting, Kw.-Hr., 1920	Power or Power and Light, Kw.-Hr., 1920	Total Electrical Energy Consumed, Kw.-Hr., 1920	Kw.-Hr. Consumed per Inhabitant
Totals for world-----	1,720,000,000	111,822,000	6.5	25,349,000	15,183,300,000	84,273,000,000	99,456,300,000	57.8
Totals for North America-----	145,000,000	43,065,000	29.7	10,608,000	7,536,100,000	47,776,700,000	55,312,800,000	382.2
Totals for South America-----	61,000,000	2,815,000	4.8	683,000	290,000,000	705,000,000	995,000,000	16.3
Totals for Africa-----	140,000,000	380,000	0.3	77,000	48,000,000	1,216,000,000	1,264,000,000	9.0
Totals for Europe-----	475,000,000	39,587,000	8.3	9,335,000	4,997,200,000	28,553,300,000	33,530,500,000	70.5
Totals for Asia-----	890,000,000	24,300,000	2.7	4,268,000	2,185,000,000	5,845,000,000	8,030,000,000	9.0
Totals for Oceania-----	9,000,000	1,575,000	17.5	378,000	147,000,000	177,000,000	324,000,000	36.0
NORTH AMERICA								
United States-----	105,766,000	39,000,000	36.8	9,598,000	6,870,000,000	42,932,000,000	49,802,000,000	472.0
Canada-----	8,370,000	3,200,000	38.3	800,000	581,000,000	4,544,000,000	5,125,000,000	612.0
Newfoundland-----	261,000	45,000	17.2	10,000	3,500,000	1,700,000	5,200,000	20.0
Mexico-----	16,767,000	320,000	1.9	80,000	32,000,000	237,000,000	269,000,000	16.0
Central America, including Panama-----	6,000,000	125,000	2.1	30,000	12,400,000	24,000,000	36,400,000	6.1
Cuba-----	2,900,000	300,000	10.4	75,000	29,700,000	23,000,000	52,700,000	33.0
West Indies, exclusive of Cuba-----	4,936,000	75,000	1.5	15,000	7,500,000	15,000,000	22,500,000	4.5
SOUTH AMERICA								
Colombia-----	5,475,000	125,000	2.3	25,000	13,000,000	16,000,000	29,000,000	5.3
Venezuela-----	2,848,000	75,000	2.9	15,000	7,000,000	11,000,000	18,000,000	6.3
Guianas-----	437,000	20,000	4.6	4,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000	6.9
Brazil-----	30,491,000	1,000,000	3.3	200,000	99,000,000	47,000,000	146,000,000	4.8
Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay-----	9,919,000	1,250,000	12.6	350,000	125,000,000	115,000,000	240,000,000	24.0
Bolivia-----	3,000,000	40,000	1.3	8,000	4,000,000	5,000,000	9,000,000	3.0
Chile-----	4,000,000	250,000	6.3	50,000	25,000,000	475,000,000	500,000,000	125.0
Ecuador-----	1,300,000	35,000	3.7	7,000	3,000,000	1,000,000	4,000,000	3.1
Peru-----	3,530,000	120,000	3.4	24,000	12,000,000	34,000,000	46,000,000	13.0
AFRICA								
Union of South Africa-----	6,000,000	345,000	5.8	70,000	34,000,000	-----	1,194,000,000	199.0
Miscellaneous-----	134,000,000	35,000	0.0	7,000	14,000,000	56,000,000	70,000,000	0.1

WORKERS AND OPERATORS

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CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY BY THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD—Continued

Country	Population	Dwellers in Electrically Lighted Abodes 1920		Total Number of Central-Station Customers	Electricity Consumption			Kw.-Hr., Demand, per Capita
		Number	Per cent of Total Population		Lighting Kw.-Hr., 1920	Power or Power and Light Kw.-Hr., 1920	Total Electrical Energy Consumed Kw.-Hr., 1920	
EUROPE								
Sweden	5,885,000	1,000,000	17.0	225,000	167,400,000	1,976,300,000	2,143,700,000	364.0
Norway	2,700,000	575,000	21.3	125,000	100,800,000	1,230,000,000	1,330,800,000	493.0
Finland	3,330,000	277,000	8.3	80,000	50,000,000	54,000,000	104,000,000	31.0
Czecho-Slovakia	14,000,000	1,400,000	10.0	350,000	190,000,000	105,000,000	295,000,000	21.0
Italy	40,000,000	4,500,000	11.3	1,000,000	612,000,000	2,788,000,000	3,400,000,000	85.0
Switzerland	3,860,000	1,000,000	25.9	225,000	200,000,000	2,500,000,000	2,700,000,000	700.0
Germany	60,900,000	8,810,000	14.5	2,035,000	1,100,000,000	7,500,000,000	8,600,000,000	141.0
France	36,700,000	5,000,000	13.6	1,250,000	652,000,000	4,758,000,000	5,410,000,000	147.0
United Kingdom and Ireland	46,080,000	7,800,000	16.9	1,750,000	830,000,000	5,570,000,000	6,400,000,000	139.0
Belgium	7,600,000	1,500,000	19.7	325,000	240,000,000	500,000,000	740,000,000	97.0
Denmark and Iceland	3,362,000	1,000,000	29.8	205,000	67,000,000	123,000,000	190,000,000	57.0
Netherlands	6,600,000	925,000	14.0	190,000	78,000,000	265,000,000	343,000,000	52.0
Portugal	6,000,000	300,000	5.0	75,000	10,000,000	9,000,000	19,000,000	3.1
Spain	20,500,000	2,000,000	9.8	500,000	200,000,000	800,000,000	1,000,000,000	49.0
Miscellaneous	217,483,000	3,500,000	1.6	1,000,000	480,000,000	375,000,000	855,000,000	3.9
ASIA								
China	400,000,000	1,000,000	0.3	200,000	125,000,000	610,000,000	735,000,000	1.8
India	319,075,000	150,000	0.0	38,000	30,000,000	220,000,000	250,000,000	0.8
Japan	77,000,000	23,000,000	29.9	4,000,000	2,010,000,000	4,915,000,000	6,925,000,000	90.0
Miscellaneous	93,925,000	150,000	0.2	30,000	20,000,000	100,000,000	120,000,000	1.3
OCEANIA								
Australia	5,420,000	1,000,000	18.0	250,000	100,000,000	160,000,000	260,000,000	48.0
New Zealand	1,218,000	375,000	30.8	80,000	38,000,000	6,000,000	44,000,000	36.0
Miscellaneous	2,362,000	200,000	8.5	148,000	9,000,000	11,000,000	20,000,000	8.5

THE OPEN SHOP; ITS SOURCE; ITS PURPOSE, AND ELEMENTS OF WHICH IT IS COMPOSED

By J. SAM JONES, Harrison, Arkansas.

THE basis of the open shop movement had its being in the deflation of currency, which started in 1920 and, by August 12, 1921, the government bureau of statistics stated that there were five million, seven hundred and thirty-five thousand men out of employment in the United States.

Our big brothers are too smooth to touch off a strike before proper conditions obtain, so the first thing to do was to fill the country with millions of hungry job hunters and the deflation of currency did the work admirably. The by-products of which was the hungry job hunter, selling his Liberty Bonds at a big discount. Good, so far, eh?

Nothing succeeds so well as proper thinking. Our big brothers set us good examples and we should appreciate them.

Our big brothers knew when the Railroad Labor Board deflated union wages there would be a strike and the open shop a national result, as the hungry horde of job hunters flocked to the shops taking the jobs of the union strikers.

Our big brothers tell us the purpose of the open shop. In an open shop speech made by Mr. Walter Lichtenstein in Chicago to the five hundred delegates to the National Hay Association, the latter part of 1921, he said unless this Nation can be developed with slave labor, it is doomed to early collapse. Mr. Lichtenstein is an executive of the First National Bank of Chicago. I quote from Labor, Washington, D. C.

Henry Ford states in his paper as follows:

"For the first time in our history it is clear as crystal that we are suffering a condition that was deliberately foreseen and deliberately permitted to come because certain interests regarded it as the last stroke in the program of subjugation, which has engaged them for the past five years."

Mr. Henry Ford states that the coal strike was a part of the common scheme of millionaire profiteers to filch from the consumers of coal millions of dollars in unjust profits.

Mr. Gary, president of the United States Steel corporation, had a Rev. Mr. Hill make a speech in favor of the open shop movement at the conference of the Inter-Church Movement in Boston in 1920. Mr. Gary published the speech in pamphlet form and sent them over the country to editors, doctors, preachers and politicians.

We should remember that the United States Steel corporation is an open shop concern working some two hundred thousand men, and that Mr. Gary, testifying before a Senate investigating committee, stated that twenty-six per cent of his men worked twelve hours per day and seven days a week.

William B. Dickson, a former vice-president of Mr. Gary's corporation, stated that in his judgment a large proportion of the steel workers who from early manhood work twelve hours a day are old men at the age of forty.

The United States Census Bureau in 1920, found in Braddock, a Pittsburgh steel suburb, that 200 families were forced to live in

sixty-one houses. This is a good showing for the open shop movement in carrying out its purpose of abject slavery of American workers.

Quotation from New York Times in Literary Digest:

"The wage scale of the employees in Mr. Gary's Steel Corporation has been changed fourteen times since 1915.

"Thug the present twenty per cent allowance is not pegged."

The New York Times makes plain the fact that unorganized labor is absolutely subservient to their masters.

You note that this article is to point out the source of the open shop movement, indicate its purpose and show you what class of gentlemen it is composed.

Now I quote from Senator Capper's paper:

"Ten large financial institutions, and their 25 financial barons, not only dominate this country's financial system," declared Representative Browne, Republican, of Wisconsin in a recent speech in congress, "but he charged that they virtually own the coal mines, this country's steam railroads, control its iron, steel, copper, petroleum, oil and cement industries, its water transportation, and a large part of the developed water powers of the United States."

Please note the fact that the open shop movement was born within the bailiwick of these ten gigantic New York City banks and that J. P. Morgan, Jr., by a system of interlocked directorates, as was said by Senator La Follette, owns or controls everything in this country that is worth a cuss.

Let us see if these gentlemen made money in their railroad investments in 1921. I quote from Senator Capper's paper of August 12, 1922:

Railroads	Profits.
Santa Fe-----	\$39,331,662
Atlantic Coast Line-----	1,790,569
New York Central-----	22,295,686
Norfolk & Western-----	10,043,181
Northern Pacific-----	22,965,399
Southern Pacific-----	31,301,075
Chesapeake & Ohio-----	4,192,601
Chicago & Rock Island-----	5,780,259
Illinois Central-----	9,700,794
Missouri Pacific-----	3,537,016

"To hear the railroads tell it they are on the verge of bankruptcy—That helps to retain the higher than war freight rates and perhaps to get wages down. But the gentlemen who sell their securities to the public at bargain prices talk quite the other way.

"The roads' own figures contradict what their well-drilled press agents have fed the public for more than a year.

"In June for instance, the roads gained 46.3 per cent over June a year ago, and 1921 was anything but a bad year for the railroads as the above table of profits indicate.

"Figures for the 53 railroads that so far have been published indicate that earnings for June were considerably ahead of the same month last year. While the railroads made big profits in 1921, but fail to furnish cars to move rotting crops in 1922.

"Wall Street peddlers of their stock and securities point with pride to their big earnings.

"The Santa Fe has a few gold bonds ready for absorption. The road operates 11,700 miles of track. In 1921 it cleared up a profit of \$39,331,662—Just making a living you see."

I haven't space to quote all of Senator Capper's article, but enough to indicate the big profits in railroad business, while the newspapers report to the people, railroads are losing money.

I quote another important article from Senator Capper. Note especially the heading:

"Plutocracy's Capital"

"Incomes in New York State total more than one-eighth of the entire 48 states, and last year exceeded 9 billion dollars.

"The people of the Middle Atlantic States received more than one-fourth of the total income of the country.

"The people of New York did not purchase anything like the one-eighth of the wealth of the country they carried away.

"Production is second or third fiddle—It is distribution that takes the longest slice of National wealth as it comes pouring in from field and shop and mine.

* "Organization does it. The unorganized forces hold the sack—(The empty sack.)

"New York is the place where the getting is good in the present economic order, and where go-getting finds its most generous reward."

Senator Capper puts his article in brackets in order to emphasize its importance.

Plutocracy means a government by the rich.—Henry Ford informs us that this important combination of millionaires maintain some two hundred offices in Washington City in order to foster legislation protecting various phases of their one hundred and twelve corporations, combined and controlled as one, by a system of interlocked directorates. Also to feed the people such propaganda through the Associated Press as will assure the ultimate enslavement of the common people—This is the source and origin of the open shop movement.

This same combination put this country in the world war.

I quote from The Republican, a Chicago paper, date September 21, 1918:

"For fifty-seven weeks now The Republican has printed the charges below made on the floor of the United States Congress by Representative Calloway and up to this time no answer has been made by any of the 'big dailies' of Chicago."

Congressman Calloway's charges printed in the Congressional Record, February 9, 1917, were as follows:

"In March, 1915, the J. P. Morgan interests, the steel ship building, and powder interests and their subsidiary organizations got together twelve men high up in the newspaper world and employed them to select the most influential newspaper men in the United States and sufficient number of them to control generally the policy of the daily press of the United States.

"These twelve men worked the problem out by selecting 179 newspapers, and then began, by an elimination process, to retain only those necessary for the purpose of controlling the general policy of the daily press throughout the country.

"They found it was only necessary to purchase the control of 25 of the greatest papers.

"The 25 papers were agreed upon, emissaries were sent to purchase the policy, National and International of these papers, an agreement was reached, the policy of the papers was

bought, to be paid for by the month, an editor was furnished for each paper to properly supervise and edit information regarding the questions of preparedness, militarism, financial policies, and other things of National and International nature considered vital to interests of the purchasers.

"This contract is in existence at the present time, and it accounts for the news columns of the daily press of the country being filled with all sorts of preparedness arguments and misrepresentations as to the present condition of the United States army and navy, and the possibility and probability of the United States being attacked by foreign foes.

"This policy also includes the suppression of everything in opposition to the wishes of the interests served. The effectiveness of this scheme has been conclusively demonstrated by the character of stuff carried in the daily press throughout the country since March, 1915.

"They have resorted to anything necessary to commercialize public sentiment and sandbag the National Congress into making extravagant and wasteful appropriations for the army and navy under the false pretenses that it was necessary. This stock argument is that it is patriotism—They are playing on every prejudice and passion of the American people."

This combination of predatory wealth forms the invisible government about which Mr. Roosevelt so often spoke. Since they sandbagged this country into the war for the purpose of gathering up billions of dollars, it is natural that they deny the American working man the privilege of organization.

I quote from The Kansas City Journal, May 19, 1920:

Mr. R. S. Hawes, president of the National Bankers' Association, in his deflation speech before the Missouri Bankers' Association at St. Louis, used this language in reference to the government of the United States:

"Need a Business Government"

"He advanced as a remedy that the bankers band together to use their influence that the control of the government be put in the hands of a set of business men, pledged to no group or set of men other than the common people."

After an elaborate exorcism of the United States government for extravagance of expenditures, he offers a bankers' government as a remedy.

Mr. Hawes is endeavoring to camouflage the fact that the J. P. Morgan invisible government, the combination of predatory wealth, is the source of the government extravagance which he condemns.

Mr. Hawes would hide the predaceous design of deflation which he was inaugurating, the effect of which has brought upon the American people the crime of the ages.

The statements preceding my subsequent remarks are made by men of national importance and if the statements were untrue, suits for damages would have long since been filed.

I have made the above quotations in proof and justification of the statement which follows. For years I have been a student of those things which pertain to national well-being. I love the constitution of the United States of North America and revere the names of the founders of our government, and am loyal to the faith which inspired their purpose which tends toward theulti-

mate liberty, peace, happiness and prosperity of every citizen.

I desire in a humble way to aid in the mighty intellectual battle which is now being waged by the few men and women who have enlisted for the preservation of our National life.

The despotic invasion of our money-mad millionaire class upon the liberties of the American people in open violation of the Constitution of the United States is sufficient, when the common people shall have been aroused, to the end of understanding to save our republic.

Oh, that I had words that would weep and mourn and cry like an affectionate mother grieving the loss of her only child, that I might depict and reveal to every man the horror of the present condition which afflicts our National life.

I desire not to arouse hatred, as hatred is the stock argument of that class of citizens who are driving this country into depotism. What we need to do in this great crisis is to become informed, get the facts that underlie our National trouble and learn the proper remedy for saving our country.

We need to learn from history this one fact: In the decadence and downfall of all the nations of earth, there is no record of the monied class coming to the rescue of the country when in distress. History is illumined with the fact that money lords are the destroyers of nations.

"Usury bringeth the treasures of a Nation into few hands."—Lord Bacon.

From a Bible point of view interest is usury, and the Christian church being outlawed during the seventeenth century, interest was made lawful at the behest of those who had hoarded money. Every historian will tell you that the concentration of wealth into the hands of the few is the one prime cause of our national trouble at present. And that the continued domination of our laws by the present dominant class means the downfall of our republic.

The fact that our money lords can buy the editorial policy of 25 leading papers, and that all the other papers of the nation will follow, to the end of plunging the nation into the world war for the sole purpose of creating a condition whereby they could gather up billions of dollars, is certainly sufficient to arouse a deep and wholesome interest in governmental affairs upon the part of the common people. Are we as people only human sheep, to be fleeced and robbed of all the wealth we create in order to gratify the greed of the plutocratic few?

Our Creator has endowed mankind with the intellectual capacity to the end of self-preservation, and if we, the common people, are too busy fleecing each other to protect ourselves against the greed of our big brothers, then we are as much in the wrong as they and altogether unworthy, and must go down in the holocaust of national death as unrepentant sinners.

The deflation of currency by the Wall street bankers has robbed the farmers and stock men of America of some twenty billion dollars since 1920. Thousands of them have had their farms taken from them by foreclosure of mortgage, and the commercial failures in the United States have been so

appalling that the Associated Press has, as never before, refused to report them. The farmers and small business men of the United States are at present altogether helpless against organized money lords. And the only effective remedy for national preservation is organization and education to the end of understanding how to act politically, industrially, socially and economically.

I am morally, spiritually and educationally disqualified for factional strife among the common people. I know the habit of our national enemy is to so educate us as to keep us fighting among ourselves. I am familiar with the propaganda that habitually finds its way into all localities when a strike is on, the purpose of which is to create enmity against organized labor. I understand, of course, the crudity of the strike as a weapon against the injustice of employers of labor. However, at this stage of moral and intellectual development it is the only weapon the working man can effectively use.

Thus the big interests would deprive the working man of his present weapon of defense in offering him the open shop plan, wherein union labor is shorn of every vestige of self-defense and inevitably forced to tread the downward road to national serfdom.

I think it was Lord McCauley who said when a nation does its worst thing it does its best thing, as the common people will then rise and throw off their oppressors. Organized labor is the only force that has resisted the deflation of currency.

Herein is demonstrated the great need of universal organization upon the part of the common people, to the end of proper understanding of our present situation nationally.

Let us honor union labor for its brave and noble battle against the powers of greed, and ever remember that the interest of union labor is the interest of the common people, which of course, embraces the interest of all the workers, whether union or non-union.

There will be an opportunity for every man on earth to work under the most desirable conditions when integrity, honor and intelligence rule the nations of the earth.

The Universal Father has given us a magnificent world, filled with everything needful to the end of universal well being, and endowed mankind with the ability to discover and learn how to use all things to the end of peace, happiness and prosperity. So, let us understand that knowledge and wisdom is the only force essential to that character of action that will ultimately save us all.

"A glory shines across the coming years,
The glory of a race grown great and free;
'Twas seen by poets, sages, saints and seers,
Whose vision glimpsed the dawn that is to be."

"A shining shore is on the future's sea,
Whereon each man shall stand among his peers
As equal and to none shall bend the knee."

"Awake, my soul, shake off your doubts and fears,
Behold, the hosts of darkness fade and flee
Before the magic of the morning's face
And hear the sweet and wonderous melody
That floats to us from far-off golden days,
It is the carol song of liberty—
The anthem of the coming race."

Born

Nov. 20, 1922, at Cleveland, O., to Mr. and Mrs. Loretto Petti, a daughter.

KLANOTOPSIS

The Reverie of the Employers

"So our workers are banded
Together," they said,
"To get better pay for their toil
In their unions of old
That are owned and controlled
By the members, it makes our blood boil.

"Tis a pity to see
Them all meet and agree
On the methods to improve their condition;
Unless we find means
To make unity fee
Our control will be gone to perdition.

"Yes, we fayed them with flails,
And we've put them in jails,
Used Government force and injunction;
But they stood hard and fast,
Sticking out to the last
For their union and all of its function.

"What a dangerous sight
On each meeting night,
Foreign-born and the native foregather;
See Protestant, Jew,
And Catholic, too,
All striving and working together.

"All our money and brains
Have not welded the chains
That would tighten them fast to their jobs;
And our company-owned crew,
To be led by a few
Of our henchmen, have proven but mobs.

"We can fool them no more,
As in good days of yore
With our pretty American Plan;
But we'll rend them apart
And tear out the heart
Of their movement by means of the Klan.

"We'll work early and late
To foster the hate
That will come with religious dissension;
When they're fighting each other,
We won't have to bother,
Their strength won't be worthy of mention.

"While we fully misfire
In arousing their ire
With each time-worn and standard device;
We have still left one bet
Which has never failed yet,
The appeal to their creed prejudice.

"So, we'll inject this thing,
And the welkin will ring
With their curses and hate for each other;
While they're croaking like frogs,
And are fighting like dogs,
We'll take from each son of his mother

"The fruits of his brains,
And we'll rivet the chains
On the slaves, more secure than of old;
And the wonderful stake
Of the profits we'll make
With the workers so hopelessly sold.

"We'll just use them for tools,
The addle-brained fools,
Who quarrel of creed with their brothers;
For they cannot unite
To put up a fight
While each group is damning all others.

"So, all praise to the man
Who discovered the Klan,
May his night shirt grow longer and longer;
May the kleagles and klops
And all koo koo kops
Help the hatred of men to grow stronger.

"For our will we can wreak
As the union grows weak
And we'll dictate our terms to the letter;
As they've no brains in their heads,
And will be so misled,
The damn fools don't deserve any better.
J. P. N.

NOTICES

If Roy Geary applies for membership in any local union please notify Local No. 570, before accepting his application.

E. C. RUSSELL,
Secretary, L. U. No. 570.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Brother Ed. Barrow, Jr., will kindly write to Brother Vallie Black, Vice President of Local No. 931, Lake Charles, La., very urgent.

If any brother knows of a job of linework, would be pleased to hear from him, so could go to work immediately. Have been on strike since July, and need a job.

E. L. TROTH,
Cantril, Iowa.

This is to advise the membership of the Brotherhood that the strike of Local Union No. 101, against the Cincinnati Traction Company has terminated.

BEN LLOYD,
Recording Secretary, Local Union No. 101.

This is to advise that Page Potter, Card No. 192946, has been assessed \$500, by Local Union No. 538, for violation of the Constitution of the Brotherhood.

F. WILLIAMS,
Rec. Secy., L. U. No. 538,
Danville, Ill.

On account of difficulty in our jurisdiction and having the constitutional number of unemployed members, Section 8, Article 24, of the constitution has been placed in force.

GEO. W. WHITFORD,
Recording Secretary, Local Union No. 3.

Supplementing the request for information concerning the whereabouts of George W. Fry which appeared in the February issue of the journal, the request is again repeated on account of the fact that his wife is in a critical condition and it is believed the situation will be greatly relieved if she received word from her husband.

Therefore, anyone who may have knowledge of his whereabouts is urged to communicate the information to Mrs. George W. Fry, 133 Central Ave., Lancaster, N. Y., or to John P. Allison, Secretary of Local Union No. 45, of Buffalo, 83 Central Ave., Lancaster, N. Y.

THIS IS REAL CONFIDENCE

For downright bravado, nerve and defiance of law, leave it to an Arkansas railroad mob.

The mayor of Marshall, Ark., notifies the State legislative investigating committee inviting it to come to Marshall and "take the testimony of our best citizens."

He continues: "If the matter was to do over again we would do the same that we did * * *."

"Citizens' organizations" are still being formed "to assist," as an Arkansas newspaper puts it naively, "in protecting the railroad property," which, however, needs no protection from anything except derelict locomotives.

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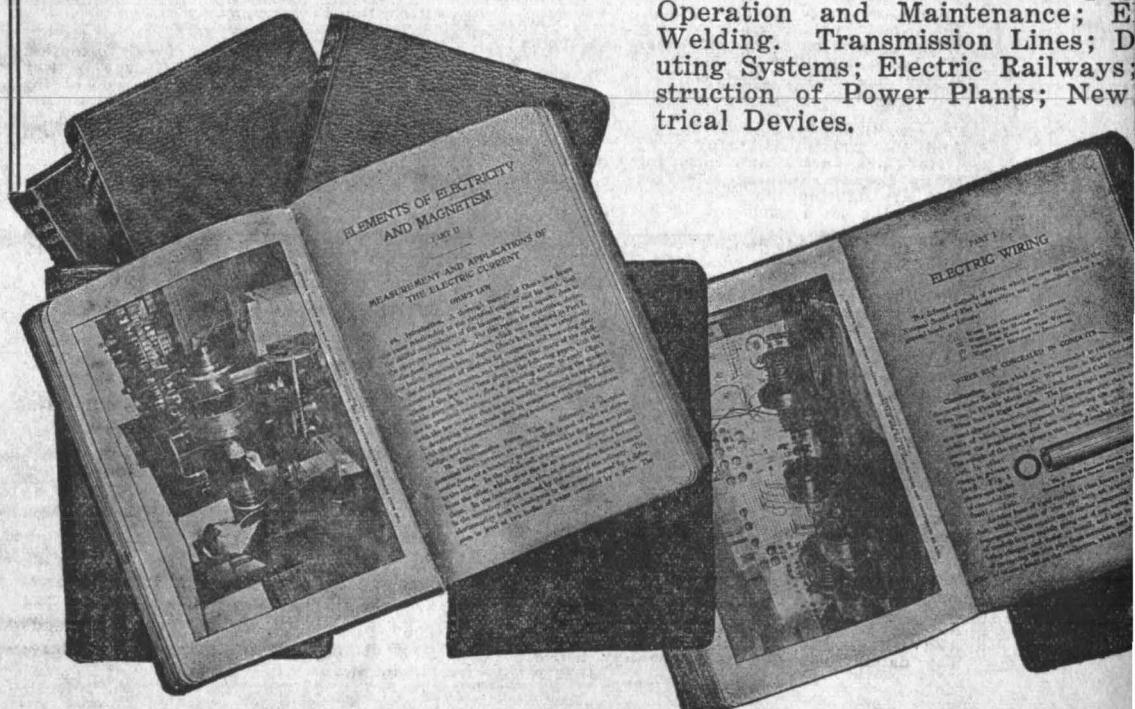
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COOPERATIVE NEWS



COOPERATIVE CREDIT SAVES HUNGARIAN FARMERS

WHILE American farmers are being steadily impoverished by the money combine that controls the banking institutions of the country, Hungarian farmers are reaping the benefits of cooperatively owned credit societies. How cooperative credit has brought power and prosperity to the soil tillers of Hungary is a story which contains a vital message for the farmers of Armenia. Back in the days of famine and failure, in the nineties, when the farmers of Hungary were ruined and the country's existence threatened, a group of progressive farmers, decided that their only salvation was to build up the credit institutions of the country. In 1898 they secured the enactment of a law giving legal recognition to the cooperative movement. With this protection the farmers formed the Agricultural Central Credit Society to supply themselves with necessary credit. This one cooperative has saved the Hungarian farmers from disaster in the economic crises through which the country has been passing since the war.

The Agricultural Central Credit Society has had a remarkable growth in its 25 years. In 1899 it started with 44 million crowns; in 1920 it had 140 millions in capital. Savings deposits increased from 4 millions to 1,500 millions in the respective years. In 1920 it had built up 2,600 smaller credit societies with 700,000 members. This society has brought about

great improvements in the conditions of agricultural workers, in the standard of living of the farming communities, and in addition has made possible greater intensity of production, the building of warehouses, and more favorable sales for the farmers. It can be proved by statistics that in villages having credit societies the number of agricultural machines in use, and the number of cattle bred, was greater than in those having no Societies. The credit societies buy tools, machinery, etc., cooperatively to the value of 40,650 crowns, yearly.

This great cooperative credit society has also aided the Hungarian farmers to buy land on easy terms. It has organized about 30 cooperative "leasehold" societies, each of which takes a large plot of land on lease, and divides it among its members, who cultivate it as a privately owned farm.

Although the Agricultural Central Credit Society has suffered, as all cooperatives, from the world-wide industrial depression, it has proved to the mass of people that the basis for the future development of Hungary must be based on cooperation. This credit cooperative, together with the many other study cooperatives, have set themselves the task of reconstructing a new and freer Hungary out of the waste which wars and an unsettled peace have brought to its land.

DIRECT TRADING PROVES GREAT SUCCESS

New Zealand and England have set a remarkable example in direct trading between producers and consumers which is going far toward eliminating the wastes of distribution and parasitic middlemen.

Nearly three years ago the cooperative dairy companies of New Zealand decided to sell their products to cooperators of Great Britain. A trading organization was formed in New Zealand to link up the different dairy companies into a single unit. This organization is known as the New Zealand Cooperative Marketing Association, Ltd. It is responsible for all the work of securing, storing, handling and shipping a vast amount of cooperative produce obtained for the British market.

This big national cooperative marketing association links together the New Zealand producers with the British consumers acting as a clearing-house for all farm products. During the two years of its existence it has successfully handled large quantities of

New Zealand produce including not only butter and cheese, but also mutton, lamb and wool. It is greatly cutting the high costs of marketing, reducing living costs for the British workers and increasing the returns to the New Zealand farmers. The speculators and middlemen are the only losers.

In this country the All-American Cooperative Commission, with headquarters in Cleveland, Ohio, has been organized for the same purpose of bringing producers and consumers cooperatives in closer trading connections. The millstone about the necks of workers on the farm and in the factory is the parasitic toll of middlemen's profits, and will continue to burden workers until farm and industrial cooperatives come together in closer trading relations. New Zealand and English workers have led the way, and others are following, toward winning for both city and country workers fairer prices and better products.

ROUMANIAN COOPERATORS DEMAND INDEPENDENCE

Cooperators in Roumania, who have been restricted in their work by the control and supervision of the Government and the co-operative legislation of the old kingdom have organized an independent cooperative movement and are now set on the highway to great success. Under the leadership of the cooperators in the liberated provinces of Transylvania, Bessarabia, and Bukowina, where government restrictions on the movement have been thrown off, the first Congress of the Independent Cooperative Movement has recently been held. While cooperative societies have increased their membership eleven times over in the past two years, and the capital of the societies in the same period has jumped from \$646,000

to \$57,680,000 (par) the Roumanian movement faces the necessity of organizing credit for the further expansion of its work. To make this possible the Congress expressed its disapproval of the Central People's Bank which is controlled by the Government, and voted in favor of an independent bank whose managers would be elected by the cooperative societies.

The Congress also condemned government intervention in cooperative buying and selling of goods, and has organized a committee to draft a cooperative code to guarantee the independence of cooperative societies. With freedom of action and a fair chance, Roumanian cooperation should thrive even more vigorously than in the past two years.

OKLAHOMA RANCHERS PLAN LIVESTOCK COOPERATIVE

With \$10,000 pledged by members of the Cooperative Livestock Association of Oklahoma for the establishment of a cooperative commission house in Oklahoma City, livestock ranchers of the State will soon begin to save from 25 to 50 per cent of the commissions and fees now exacted by middlemen to the pickets of the big meat packers and food speculators. In addition to better prices it is declared that an average saving of \$150 a car will be made by the shippers selling through the cooperative association which will sell the farmers' cattle and hogs at cost. To get the benefits of these savings all shippers must be members of the cooperative. The small dues charged are to be returned as soon as there

is a surplus in the organization's treasury. Many of the big ranchmen in seventeen counties throughout the State have agreed to market their livestock through the new cooperative commission house already in Oklahoma City.

Farmers in many other western States, as well as in Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York and as far south as Texas are finding that through their own cooperative livestock commission houses they can control the marketing of their stock from the farm to the packer, eliminate the middleman's "velvet," bring the farm and range producer and the city consumer nearer together, with profit and saving to both.

"BUILD UP, NOT DOWN"

"Build your farm cooperatives from the ground up," is the advice Sir Horace Plunkett brings to American farmers. Sir Horace is now in the United States to investigate farm conditions. He is the "Grand Old Man" of Irish cooperators, the founder and director of the great Agricultural Organization Society, a thirty-year old cooperative with 156,000 farmer members now operating over 900 cooperative creameries, stores, factories, egg markets, and other enterprises.

"A notable characteristic of the cooperative movement in the United States is that it is built from the top down," says Sir Horace. "In Ireland we do it the other way.

"Better business means teaching farmers to combine. When they join forces to market some single commodity they can undoubtedly develop a very great commercial power, as results in California have shown. In Ireland we attach so much importance to the cooperative spirit that we try to get farmers to organize for every purpose of their industry, always beginning with some very simple transaction, such as buying fertilizer or perhaps selling their eggs, to try out the method and get them to understand the principle involved. We maintain that the cooperative principle is the only sound one, as the capitalistic system nearly always ends disastrously."

IMBECILES

In this day of psychological tests, wise men say it's not so hard to pick out the imbeciles in society. But here comes George Bernard Shaw, the eminent British playwright, with a much easier and surer test. He says, "The man who buys goods at a profiteer's shop when he could go to

a cooperative store is an idiot and ought not to be trusted with money." The confronting thing about this test is that no one need to be found lacking in sanity in this day and generation when every city and most country districts have their prosperous cooperative stores.

EVENTUALLY—WHY NOT NOW?

Cooperation is not a theory. It is not merely an idea. It is an actual dynamic fact. Today cooperation is feeding and clothing over half of England at cost. It is protecting the families of six million German workers and farmers from destitution and distress. Cooperation alone is saving Austria from starvation and com-

plete collapse, rescuing Rumania from bankruptcy, providing a sound economic foundation for Russia, and building up a just and prosperous society of brotherly men in Denmark, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, and many other lands. Eventually cooperation will prevail in America. Why not now?



HIS MASTERPIECE



CORRESPONDENCE


L. U. NO. 2, ST. LOUIS, MO.**Editor:**

Well, folks, the charter has been open and the boys have been out telling every one about it and have done about as well as could be expected without an organizer right on the job. Of course, it is regrettable that the occurrence took place that deprived us of Jennings' help and we are all sorry that it took the phase it did, but we want every one to know that No. 2 is and always has been his friend, and there are a bunch, even to those who were credited with being hostile to him, that have a warm spot in their hearts for him and I believe No. 2 will join with me in extending to him our heartiest thanks for the things he did for No. 2 in the past.

Of course we would have been glad to have had H. H. Broach and poor little me, maybe, more than any one, because we were both cubs together out in Oklahoma City, and I would like to sit down and go over again how jealous all of us helpers were when H. H. declared himself a journeyman with about a teaspoonful of experience and a heck of a lot of nerve. Anyway, he made good then and he's made good ever since, and we've got an almighty lot of confidence in him now. Of course, when there are a lot of locals locked out, a lot of wage disputes to settle and a lot of trouble for the representatives of the Grand Office, I guess we can do a little sacrificing of our own when we were more than willing to do it for others during the war.

And say, ain't it doggone fine when a fellow can look over the earnings and money handled by his own insurance company and be able to read and understand exactly what they have done in the past year and not a lot of beautiful words that only a Daniel Webster can understand, and then, say, fellows, did you ever glance over that little policy your International issued and notice how short and simple it is and how utterly void it is of Article so-and-so bearing on Section so-and-so in the division of such-and-such, that only a lawyer can explain when he shows you why you haven't got anything coming?

SOLLIDAY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 8, TOLEDO, OHIO**Editor:**

In October of last year Local No. 8 received a communication from Local No. 141 requesting information as to the attitude of the E. N. Riddle Company, of Toledo, a fixture manufacturing concern, and in

December another communication was received from Local No. 141 of Wheeling, seeking similar information.

The E. N. Riddle Company have grown from a small concern to a large one during the past three years and now send their goods to all parts of the country, and are enlarging their plant in order to take care of increased business, and evidently feel that their attitude on the trade union movement will in no way check their increased prosperity.

This matter was called to the attention of Organizer Ray Cleary, who arrived in the city about December 1, and accompanied by the business agent of Local No. 8, called on Mr. Riddle and suggested the advisability of organizing his fixture men, placing the label on all goods manufactured, and being advertised as a fair fixture house. Mr. Riddle apparently was interested in the suggestions of Organizer Cleary and suggested that he be given a little time to take this matter up with the other members of the firm and requested that we return within a week or ten days.

When Brother Cleary and Business Agent Myers again called, Mr. Riddle informed us that he would have no objections to the organization of his fixture men, and wanted to know as to the cost of the union label, etc., and requested a little more time to work out details and an opportunity to get in touch with his agencies in various parts of the country, and suggested that we again return in a week or more, at which time he would be in a position to definitely make a decision as to what their position would be.

In the latter part of December Organizer Cleary and Business Agent Myers again called and were informed that many of his agents suggested that recognition of the unions be refused, and that he had talked the matter over with other persons and had decided that they would run an open shop and that they would conduct their business on the "American plan" and did not desire to have any further dealings with union representatives.

We are of the opinion that Mr. Riddle was sincere when first approached on the question of running a union shop, but was finally influenced by the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, which is strong and conducting an open shop campaign for the past three years; that it was to his interest to refuse recognition of the electrical workers.

After every possible effort was exhausted in trying to deal collectively with the Riddle Company, Local No. 8 was compelled to

take action and a motion prevailed to the effect that the E. N. Riddle Company be considered unfair to Local No. 8.

As this company sends their goods broadcast throughout the country, we respectfully request that locals take this matter up with dealers in their respective cities who handle the products of the E. N. Riddle Company and that they use all lawful means possible to the end that this unfair company will find it more profitable to recognize the Electrical Workers than to follow the policies of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association.

Fraternally yours,
OLIVER MYERS,
Business Agent.

L. U. NO. 13, DOVER, N. J.

Editor:

We trust this little squeak of ours will arrive in time for your next issue of the WORKER; as we are very anxious to inform the many interested members of the I. B. E. W. that Local Union No. 13 has won a distinct victory over the New Jersey Power and Light Company, by having the injunction against our members thrown out of court.

This victory has added significance, apart from giving the lie direct to all those who are prone to give the organized worker credit for everything but that of being a law-abiding citizen, when it is remembered that granting an injunction against the workers is the favorite pastime of the Jersey courts and their regular contribution to help along the cause of forcing the strikers into submission. The injunction is but a small part of the levers used by the employers to pry us into position, the other and larger part is the unorganized worker.

By playing both ends against the middle, they sometimes meet with success. At any rate, their best bet is a large number of unorganized workers, hence it behooves us to eliminate as much as possible the major part of the lever by filling up the gaps in our own ranks through intensive organizing.

Unfortunately, the strike is still with us, and although the going has been hard at times, not one brother has fallen by the wayside; each and everyone is determined to stand aloft until such time as the company recognizes the fact that its best interests are served only when they employ members of the I. B. E. W.

I take this opportunity to congratulate our editor upon the many timely leaders and the constructive criticisms which he serves up to us in the editorial pages of the Journal.

Yours fraternally,
A. BOYNE,
Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. 88, CHILLICOTHE, OHIO

Editor:

In reading the JOURNAL I have not noticed anything from No. 88; so have decided to try and put in a few lines to let the brothers know that No. 88 is still alive.

Our officers for 1923 are W. C. Echard, president; A. Wilson, vice president; C. Mortimer, recording secretary; C. B. Maddox, financial secretary; Roy Seneff, treasurer; H. L. Woods, foreman; Pat Ross, first inspector; E. Wylie, second inspector; D. Peterson, press secretary.

We lost quite a few members on account of the new insurance, but we have a good chance to get some of the boys back.

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THE W. B. ELECTRIC FIXTURE CO.

Box 343, Erie, Penna.

The brothers are all working and it does not look like anyone would be laid off.

As this is my first attempt I would ask the brothers to overlook all mistakes.

C. MORTIMER,
Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. 90, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Editor:

You missed a good time if you were not at the smoker given by Local Union No. 90, I. B. E. W., Tuesday, February 20, and I never thought there was so much talent in our organization. One can never tell much about looks these days. Had some good singing at the smoker, too, by Joseph Dynn, of the Irving Berlin Musical Publishing Company; Al Wilson, of the E. B. Marks Musical Publishing Company, and his partner. You should have seen Malley and Reilly pull off a little comedy act, and Tom Higgins showed some "pep" with his feet, while Martin sang a little song.

This was an open smoker to all electrical workers and we had a fairly good attendance. E. Rudden furnished the orchestra which kept the air filled with music, and taken all in all, I think everyone had a good time.

Getting down to business, I noticed with great pleasure the splendid condition of our Insurance Department and I hope this will wake up some of those dead ones who have been kicking about the insurance and how it was going to run the I. B. E. W. down to —!! and what not was going to happen to our good Brotherhood. I call that putting it over the top, and I know we have a lot to thank our International Officers for in handling the Insurance Department.

Let's keep up the good work, and now that we have shown some good results with our Insurance Department there should be no more crabbing, and each member should do all within his power to boost the plan.

I believe we have taken a very progressive step in the formation of this Insurance Department and have set a good example for some of the other organizations to follow. You know the old saying, "It's hard to teach an old dog new tricks." This applies to the Insurance Department in that it was hard to teach some of our members that this plan was going to be beneficial to the I. B. E. W.

In regard to working conditions here I might say we have a number of men unemployed and building is slow here at present, partly due to the weather and partly to the railroads. However, we are looking forward to better times this spring.

The railroad workers are still holding out strong here and an attempt is being made to put the skids under Ernest Schleifer, International organizer for the machinists, who has been bound over under \$5,000 bond, but despite all the railroads can do to send Schleifer to jail, I believe he will come out of the courts clean.

We have a fine bunch of labor haters in the State Assembly here in Connecticut, and they are attempting to put through an anti-strike bill again, but you can gamble they are going to meet with some opposition from the State Federation of Labor. But on the other hand, we have the workers themselves to thank for putting into office such a bunch of farmers, and I trust they have learned a lesson, for it has been proven without a doubt that labor can expect nothing from the legislature unless they put into office their own men.

Well, here is wishing all a busy spring; it cannot start any too early to satisfy us.

Fraternally yours,

R. F. IVES,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 106, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Editor:

Here it is time for another letter to the WORKER.

Work around here is just about the same at present. A few of the boys are loafing.

The high line is finished and the gangs have all left. Walter Logue, Vern Woodin, and "Red Lights" each had a bunch. I am given to understand that they have gone to Rochester or Syracuse to work on that high line. Here's hoping that Locals No. 44 and No. 79 will be able to do something with them; we did not here. The inside men will be kept busy here this summer. A lot of building going on.

If any traveler comes to town with a good paid-up ticket he should look up Bro. C. A. Greene, 105 West 4th Street, who will give him the desired information.

Our meetings are very well attended. Our school on practical electrical subjects, under the direction of Bro. Allen Webeck, is progressing nicely, and the brothers seem very much interested. Our entertainment committee will report next meeting. Here's hoping they have something in store for us.

Bro. A. S. Shears is still in the hospital, but is getting along nicely.

The editorials in the February WORKER are fine and to the point. More power to you, Brother Ford.

Bro. Hoyt Butler has left us and is working in Hamburg, N. Y., for the Depew and Lancaster Light and Power Company.

I will close for now by wishing all the members of the I. B. E. W. every success.

Fraternally yours,

W. R. M.
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 110, ST. PAUL, MINN.

Editor:

We are gradually getting back into condition again, after having been awfully sick for the past two years, and the only medicine that will put us back on our feet again, ready to once more face the battle, is more members.

No doubt nearly everybody who reads this article has seen the reports in the papers, that Henry Ford is going to build a large plant here in St. Paul. A great deal of publicity has been given this project throughout the country, and at the same time statements have been made in the press as to the wonderful season of prosperity we are going to have here this summer in the building line. Well, all I can say is, we hope and pray that this building program that is being talked of will be started, because the Lord knows we need it.

Now some of you members in other cities may think that St. Paul will be a great place to head for this summer. All I can say to you men is that we will have more men than enough to take care of all the work up this way, and I would advise anybody thinking of coming to St. Paul to stay where he is, and follow the old saying, "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush."

This is a funny old world, ain't it, fellows? First Henry Ford comes along and makes it almost possible for each of us to own a tin lizzy, even if it is a 1916 model. It keeps us busy taking it apart and putting it together again. Then this Volstead guy invents a law that makes us all brewmasters. Some of us spend more time in the cellar than we do in bed. And now comes this radio craze that is worst of all. You may say that you don't care for it, and you have not the time. Once it gets you; good night, you're gone then. We are all kept on the go nowadays, but in the midst of all these attractions or distractions, whatever you wish to call them, don't forget you have a local union that should get just as much if not more attention than any of these.

L. P. KELLY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 113, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Editor:

This letter from Local Union No. 113, Colorado Springs, comes with a feeling that there will be a change, as there is an under-current of growth or improvements. We see a return to solidarity; the complex conditions have become ameliorated, and the hardness of the open shop is fast breaking down. There is a concerted move in this city to close up with the skill and intelligence of the building crafts, when in the past fifteen months there was a thought that they were entirely too arrogant and were obstructionists. But we see the sky clearing and a rise in temperature; the coldness of winter is abating, and so likewise of the master builders' dispositions. We trust it's the same everywhere.

To my mind this open shop move was evident long before it felt like a blanket over the U. S. one and a half years ago, because within the minds of the plotters, the incubators of greed, there arose a feeling, "We

must get back into the confidence of the great American public and yet not injure our profits" or their ratio per hundred dollars. So to come down we first must crush labor and make it servile and obedient and by force we can show to the public, through the press, that the natural enemy was in the ranks of labor. We can't give the people the benefit they are justly entitled to at such terrible conditions, prices and hours as labor demands. So we will put up this mighty fight and see the grass wither and the enemy fall, crushed as we did in slavery days, but the slaves fell not. Yet a host of "would be's" came into existence, and endeavored to fill the places of the skilled; but alas the mastodon fell crumbled up to die upon the field of industrial struggle, and we see visions of an abiding grave.

These great human benefactors who thought to hold up to the public a brilliant shining victory of a conflict wherein labor, the builder and great cosmopolitan humanizer, was subdued, would to keep the restless public from decrying the high cost of living, of building, of material, by slicing the laborer down to a slavish existence, maintain their standards of profits, and thus become the howling saviors of our industrial unrest. But there is a mighty wave of thought forces rising out of the hotbeds of industrial life and these forces are strong, though the press does not publish their views, yet they are one in strength and power, and no one empowered with money, or force, had the strength to destroy this movement of right. The workers were safely embedded in a trench of justice and partial solidarity, and was a Gibraltar of strength.

Many building trades councils and general assemblies suffered from lack of vision, and some of the crafts withdrew and threatened to disrupt the wave of solidarity gained in days gone by, but the spirit of unionism wavered not, and we daily see the crushing of the masters' move.

In this city the master builders are doing their utmost to settle again, and as there is a willingness to again be mutual, we welcome the day when strife shall end and united cooperation shall hold sway. But these dark spots are necessary often to show all there must be a strong unity of action and affiliation, and to discern them when they show up on the horizon and prepare to meet each circumstance unitedly so far as is possible.

The greatest and most powerful weapon is the ballot on election days, and our International Office boys should be there with pen and tape and measure our enemies, and inform us so we can remove the stumbling blocks in the path of justice and progress.

Local Union No. 113 would like to hear from Brother Ford a report on receipts and disbursements during the past year in the Insurance Department. This, to our mind, is one of the fundamentals of the Brotherhood and much good should come out of it, aside from its first and primary intentions. I

would like to see a home of national import built and maintained by the Brotherhood to care for the orphans and infirm of our organization. \$1,000 doesn't go far when children are left and no one to succor them. Crippled and destitute brothers who have fallen victims to the mighty force, or bodily disease, are deserving of a place of comfort and care, and we as men who have the true spirit could all contribute a mite sufficient to support such an institution and relieve our destitute members. Let us hear from this throughout the I. B. E. W., and the International Office. Give us a report on the number of dependents in the order.

No. 113 is healthy and sometimes stormy, but all for the good of the union.

Work in this city is as usual; the boys present are trying to see some full weeks, as they are most acceptable, and hope to ere long.

With best wishes for I. B. E. W.

W. A. LOBBEY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 188, CHARLESTON, S. C.

Editor:

Well, brothers, here I am for another year as press secretary for these roughnecks and sapheads. I missed December WORKER with a letter, but that was due to the new officers' installation, and no press secretary being appointed. But I see where that "thick-lip" Corby wrote to the WORKER and tried to rag me, but I will settle with him later.

I want to say one thing in regard to our picnic we are going to have on May 7, and that is, if any of the members of the Brotherhood, makes no difference where they are, want to help a good cause just drop me a card or letter and let me know how many tickets you want. The price is fifty cents per ticket. Of course, I don't care if I get as many as fifty letters a day sending for tickets.

News around this place is just the same old way, dead as ever. I would like to give the names of the sapheads who wished this job on me again this year, but I think it would disgrace our local if I named them.

Well, I guess I will close this letter as I will have to get busy and sell some of the picnic tickets.

Don't forget my address is 502 Rut. Ave.

Fraternally yours,
J. J. BARRINEAU,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Editor:

It has been quite a long time since Local Union No. 211 has been listed in the official JOURNAL, but as there has been very little to talk about except ourselves and how well we have been doing, I have laid off the typewriter to give some of the other locals a chance. The laying-off hasn't appealed to some of the members here and they insist

that I get back on the job and use up some of the valuable space that is allotted to us, and let you all know that the live wire local of the greatest resort in the world is still doing business for the Brotherhood, and very good business at that.

We have just rounded out the fifteenth anniversary of the reorganization of the local union, and we are proud of the record that we have established in those fifteen years. Some of those years were tough ones for some of the members that wanted to see the open shop eliminated in this neck of the woods, but we kept on striving and doing our bit and somehow we were always a little bit better off when the next year rolled round.

Sometimes the bosses did not take kindly to our advances and we had to go out and give them a battle, but we always fought them in the open and after a while they began to see that we were here to stay and were as much a business organization as they or their associations.

We have just offered to the contractors a new agreement with an increase of 12½ cents per hour for all classification of mechanics in our jurisdiction, which I hope to be able to send in for publication in the next issue. Up to date they have not told us that it will not be accepted and as the previous agreements call for a 90-day notification be-

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fore the expiration, it looks as if they are amenable to the new one.

The local has passed through one of the most successful years in its history. Our membership has grown over 20 per cent, and we have taken care of quite a number of members from nearby locals who have not been as fortunate as we in the amount of work in their own localities.

But there is always some one to take the joy out of any good thing that you might have accomplished, and by that I mean when you have opened your arms and said, "Come on down for awhile, brother, we have a few months' work while you are not so fortunate," some of these birds come in and partake of the good things that you have to offer and then insist that they be kept on, even if your own men have to walk the streets, and even solicit the aid of city officials and organizations in order that they may stay on. Nine times out of ten these are the kind of birds, if anything happened, who would be the first to put the double cross on you. It's easy for them to accept things when they are already made for them, but when you start to look over their records you find that they haven't had the time to help make conditions; they have been too busy floating from place to place getting the cream of some others sacrifices.

There is an old saying that men are born, not made, and Local Union No. 211 was built up by men and is always willing to meet with men and take care of them if they carry our emblem, but we don't want half-bakes of other organizations coming here and expecting that they can take away some of the good things that we have acquired by a lot of effort and sacrifice without putting their shoulder to the wheel and doing their bit.

The Local gave a banquet on February 9 at one of the leading hotels, and from indications, it was a howling success; everybody, as far as the writer can find out, had a good time except those that did not attend and they have been howling at themselves ever since for passing up the time of their lives. Taking it from the "say so" of one of our leading contractors and the assistant to the mayor, Armand T. Nichols, they were made to feel at home with us.

The conditions here at the present time are at a standstill and will be for some time

to come, as the bulk of the jobs are being finished up, and there is nothing in view except a lot of small jobbing and housing propositions.

So for the now I will let up on this poor typewriter and give the dear brothers a rest with a promise that the next one will perhaps be a little more interesting.

Fraternally,

J. S. BENNETT,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

Just a few lines from Local Union No. 245, as we have not had anything in the WORKER for some time, and as work has been good here in the City of the Lotus Flower, for that is what they call this town by the Maumee. We are told there is only one other place where you find the lotus flower and that is the valley of the Nile, and not many of us floaters ever see that part of the world.

Work has been good here all winter, with the Edison Light and all brothers who came this way have gone to work and could use more so I am told. It seems that in the last week they have had to pull men from the high line gangs to fill up the gangs here in the city. They also tell us they have work mapped out that will take at least three years to complete. The Edison Community Traction and the city jobs are the only ones that are any good, though, as both telephone jobs are on the blink, but we keep them pretty well lined up on these jobs. The scale is still 80 cents per hour, but Bro. Ray Cleary, international representative, is with us and says he hopes to better conditions here when our contract expires with the light company and we may get back some of the things that were lost when the contract was last drawn up. At least we hope to, but that will not be until June 15, so the linemen can wait patiently and see what the street car men get. They will still have time to give the company a thirty-day notice of a change they may want and also have time to put it across.

As No. 245 has a perfectly new set of officers elected the first of the year we might notify the brothers of the same.



Good Luck and Happiness

I will tell you Under which Zodiac Sign were you born? What are your opportunities in life, your future prospects, happiness in marriage, friends, enemies, success in all undertakings and many other vital questions as indicated by ASTROLOGY, the most ancient and interesting science of history?

Were you born under a lucky star? I will tell you free, the most interesting astrological interpretation of the Zodiac Sign you were born under. Simply send me the exact date of your birth in your own handwriting. To cover cost of this notice and postage, enclose ten cents in any form and your exact name and address. Your astrological interpretation will be written in plain language and sent to you securely sealed and postpaid. A great surprise awaits you! Write now—TODAY—to the ASTA STUDIO, 309-210 5th Ave., New York

The following are in the chairs at present: Bro. Harry Harris, president; B. Freeman, vice president; W. Barger, recording secretary; Oliver Myers, financial secretary and business agent; D. O. Shea, treasurer; A. Rearedon, first inspector; and Brother Min-ski, foreman.

If this gets by the official waste basket will write more the next time.

W. B.
Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. 269, TRENTON, N. J.

Editor:

Trenton, N. J., was captured by George Washington in '76 and it apparently was the last bit of excitement that was to happen here. The sleeping sickness seems to have spread this way from Philadelphia. Business is quiet, but it seems like the lull before the storm.

Present indications are that there will be one of the biggest business booms that has struck this town in a long while. Building is on the rampage, but at the present time has not progressed much beyond the footing stage. When we do get going Mr. Wireman will get his share, and that in the near future.

Last October 28, we concluded our agreement, verbally, with the Electrical Contractors' Association of Trenton and vicinity. We had restored to us the conditions that we once had before the Devlin decision, which left us with only a silly grin and the positive conviction that lawyers are bad people to use as mediators in labor disputes. Our scale of wages is now at the \$1.12½ per hour and double time for overtime.

The State Legislature is now in session and resting comfortably. It is suffering from mental paralysis. The labor organizations have a bid in for increased compensation and it begins to look as if planting time will overtake some of the rural representatives before action can be taken on it. They have at least one merit to their credit, no one could justly accuse this body with being a "soviet." The governor had the whip out at the beginning of this session, but is being badly handicapped by the members of the opposite political group.

I had the pleasure of attending a hearing on the Sunday amusement bill at the State Capitol yesterday, and to my surprise and horror one of the witnesses for the opposition, who is, or claims to be, a private detective, actually accuses the moving picture interests of bribery of four State Senators. Now can you imagine that? The Senate is going to "investigate" these charges. Now. Oh, h—.

We are in for a municipal election in May and so far I am the only citizen of Trenton who has not announced himself as a candidate. By the time it is over we will have the jimmies.

A civil service test was held quite some time ago to pick a city inspector of wiring,

and one of our brother members, Bert Robins, was the successful man. So far he has not been appointed, due, it is said, to the fact that the new code has not as yet been formulated. If Bert happens to survive and not die of old age he may yet get the appointment. This change in the code will mean a big thing to the electrical workers of this town. A lot of the boys who are boasting of the fact that they have not ruined a knob in the last two years are going to have to dig up Mr. Hawkins and learn the business. No doubt there will be a fire zone established, and in that fire zone knob and tube work will be barred and only conduit used. At least, that is the present indication.

Best wishes to the Brotherhood.

Sincerely,

L. P. MARRIANTE.

L. U. NO. 383, GILLESPIE, ILL.

Editor:

Having been appointed "pen pusher" for No. 383, I will endeavor to write a little article for the Journal which I hope will meet with your approval.

Our local is coming to the front more and more each day. We are having some fine meetings and are taking in many new members. Some of them had been members in other locals before but let their cards run behind. It pays to keep our cards up when it costs a hundred dollars for a new one. Some of them don't like to pay very well, but they soon come across when our business agent gets after them. These old timers help a local out a lot, because they understand how a local should be run and we are not leaving a thing undone which will make our local a 100 per cent one.

We have been having a little trouble with some Staunton miners, as they seem to be unable to make a living in eight hours a day, so after they quit work at the mine they do house wiring, which makes it pretty hard on one of our members, who is in business for himself. Our Trades Council delegate took it up with the Council and the chairman said that we were not members of that Council and he did not see how they could take any action. As a matter of fact, we have been members of that Council for three or four years. The whole thing was like this: One of these miners is a brother of the chairman and he was only trying to protect him (a very small matter indeed). But we taught them a lesson. The chairman was expelled, and the men doing the wiring were fined. At least it was reported that way to me. This will square things up, and we hope this will never happen again, as union men cannot afford to fight among themselves.

Our contract expires the first of March, and we are asking for a number of improvements in working conditions and also about 50 per cent increase in wages. We intend to fight to get this.

We have enlisted the service of an advisory board located in St. Louis. The chairman is a member of the Missouri State Legislator, and we think that it is going to be a big hit. The object of the board is to get contracts signed and settle disputes.

Yours fraternally,

WILLARD R. GEORGE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 501, MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

Editor:

Just a few lines to the WORKER, to tell the brothers that Local Union No. 501 is in good shape financially and otherwise, and on good terms with the neighboring local.

I am very pleased to say that the old hatchet has been buried, and I hope it stays buried now for all time.

Of course, we are all very sad just now, because work around Westchester county is at the zero mark. A lot of brothers, good ones, too, have been hitting the pavements for the last couple of months. So I would not advise any traveling brothers to come here for the time being, and I promise you as soon as work picks up I will let you know through the WORKER. We are always glad to welcome brothers from other locals, when there is plenty of work, and his card and record are clean.

This is all I am going to say just now, but I promise a more interesting letter next month.

Fraternally yours,

JOS. CHAMBERS,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 567, PORTLAND, ME.

Editor:

Well, brothers, we make our appearance in these columns again after quite a vacation, and while we probably won't be announced with glaring headlines, we hope at least to present a creditable appearance, despite the fact there is nothing of interest to write about, except possibly snow and zero weather, and most assuredly these conditions are not popular topics to us, since we have endured four to six feet of snow this winter. As a consequence business and working conditions are somewhat handicapped.

Have sent one letter to the JOURNAL, but upon its non-appearance concluded I was a little tardy in mailing it, perhaps neglecting to remember that the present railroad difficulties might bother even the mails, and from conditions with which we are all familiar, it is certain the snow has raised havoc in this section at least. However, I'll try to be on time and any brother who goes into half as much detail to read this as I have to write it, will know No. 567 is still doing business, although at a new stand.

We have outgrown quarters at Fannington Block and transferred to more commodious rooms at Spanish War Veterans' Hall,

where our initial meeting was made an open one, all permit men, applicants and local contractors being our guests. Interesting addresses were made by our business agent, Joseph Weaver; by Edward Boulos, past president of the Maine State Branch of the American Federation of Labor, and Alexander F. Eagles, the present incumbent, all members of No. 567. That anyone should fail to appreciate the value of their union card can reflect no discredit on the speakers, who vividly portrayed the protection, progress and achievements of loyal organization.

Although as Toastmaster Walker expressed himself, "he had by no means exhausted the oratorical ability of the local" it was necessary to curtail the speaking, and after enjoying what was our own individual capacity,—an excellent oyster supper—we were entertained by a program of music, speeches, moving pictures by Bro. Charles Hoehn, character sketches by Bros. Emery Walker and Neree Stroobants. Incidentally Neree is a native of Belgium, and has experienced the hardships thrust upon that country all during the war, and is the proud possessor of a wonderful record. Bro. C. Ludwig Kimball rendered several recitations, responding to encores, but evidently reserved several choice ones for some future date possibly, since he could not be prevailed upon to deliver certain of the extensive repertoire that several of the boys claim he possesses, admitting they have heard them at private rehearsals.

This is the first of a series of such meetings the committee have planned, and their intention to have lectures, both instructive and educational, meets with popular approval in the local.

Bro. Emery B. Walker has been elected president of the local, succeeding Bro. Leo Savage, who felt obliged to tender his resignation, owing to considerable night work causing irregularity in his attendance.

Brother Walker, besides being a baseball player of unusual scintillation, an electrician par excellence, an actor of no mean ability and several equal qualifications, which Emery's modesty and lack of space prevent discoursing, we write in affirming that if there is one specialty in which he really excels, it is the manipulation of the manifold duties of president.

We regret to say that we have recently been deprived by withdrawal of one of our most colorful brothers, Arthur S. Jordan, who has been a member of No. 567 since its inception. Arthur's words or actions and deeds sprinkle the records of the local, and he will be missed as one of the most regular attendants. He has purchased a thriving grocery business in his home section, and while it is a far step he has taken, we hold no apprehension as to his success, for those of us who know him best, have long recognized his ability as a financier, banker, etc., and some of the brothers who profess to know, maintain

that in the national indoor game, he is possessed of almost uncanny sense, and any chance he elects to take invariably resulted in his financial gain. So we feel confident that the transfer of his abilities to the grocery trade will tend toward perpetual gain.

Thanking all brothers who have had courage to follow me so far, and sympathizing with all who dropped out and expressing a desire to become better acquainted through the medium of the JOURNAL, I am

Yours fraternally,

M. MCKENNEY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 642, MERIDEN, CONN.

Editor:

The month of February is gone by, but much has come to light and more coming. There is a very interesting book published in the Capital of this country known as the Congressional Record. Any member who thinks the present system under which we exist is not floundering on the rocks is invited to read the above mentioned Record, Vol. 64, No. 73, especially pages 4343 to 4368. A letter to your Congressman will get it. Our representatives, that is, our officers, would be invited to partake of a vacation behind gray walls if they did anything like these "best minds" did. The press would be howling about a conspiracy to starve poor innocent babies. "Funny, ain't it not" that what is a consultation for bankers is a conspiracy for labor. For the price of five shots of hooch you can learn from Frey's labor injunction when a boycott is not a boycott. The last gasp from the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching is a gem of rare brilliance fresh from the tomb of "Tut." It does not like so many of the common herd going to high schools and colleges; only the intelligent ones should get this higher education and those not so intelligent should become tradesmen. Now I wonder why the worry? Are the "best minds" finding that the masses are rapidly becoming too well educated to pull back and throw up their hands in despair at so-called charts of efficiency, overhead and production. Not long ago these "best minds" told labor, "Send us educated men, men of brains, men who know something and we will talk to you." Today more than yesterday labor is doing just that and the stronghold of reaction sways. Today we defy the "best minds" to produce their tell-tale books, charts and junk.

It is nice to think about arbitration taking the place of strikes, but the time to get arbitration is when both sides are strongly organized, when a battle means a battle to ruin for both sides; then you can arbitrate very nicely. The man who thinks of surrendering the right to strike should read history. The colonists struck in '76. This great country was established through that strike, and why should we stand for a

group of reactionaries taking that right from us?

Why was the Shipping Board to work hand in glove with the navy, and why did a golf player try so hard to jam the ship subsidy bill through a lame duck "Congress"? Why were Shipping Board employees to be given special inducements to join the naval reserves? To find these answers read and study the pages of the Congressional Record referred to above.

Work in these quarters is on the blink, taking a little snooze just now, and cooperation between the trades, while not dead is in a deep slumber. Everybody has an excuse for not helping the other fellow, but howl when they get stuck.

We are fairly well set and sure of no cut this winter, but the twelve-hour birds give us a lot of trouble. The business agent for the employers association, after tackling the painters for four years, has turned his guns on the plumber. The trades that think they are so big that they can go it alone are listed for the next attack.

Fraternally,
A. G.
Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. 661, HUTCHINSON, KANS.

Editor:

No. 661 has decided that we let the rest of our brothers know that we still exist. We are going to let everyone know that



No craving for tobacco in any form after you begin taking Tobacco Redeemer. Don't try to quit the tobacco habit unaided. It's often a losing fight against heavy odds and may mean a serious shock to the nervous system. Let us help the tobacco habit to quit YOU. It will quit you, if you will just take Tobacco Redeemer according to directions. It is marvelously quick and thoroughly reliable.

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Write today for our free booklet showing the deadly effect of tobacco upon the human system and positive proof that Tobacco Redeemer will quickly free you of the habit.

Newell Pharmacal Company,
Dept. 847 St. Louis, Mo.

the I. B. E. W. has a local in Hutchinson, Kans.

Working conditions are not much here now and not much in sight. A new city ordinance is about to be passed that will stop the handy man from doing the work of an electrician.

We are going to wake up and No. 661 is going to make a showing in the future if it is possible.

This is our first letter to the JOURNAL, but hope to have one in each month and each one a better one.

Fraternally yours,
E. J. A.

L. U. NO. 716, HOUSTON, TEX.

Editor:

Not so many years ago, in fact well within the memory of all the "old heads," it was considered rather bad luck for a journeyman to be caught studying anything pertaining to his trade. He might knit his slanting brow beneath the midnight lamp in an effort to estimate the probable value of a poker hand, or do all sorts of money-making tricks with a set of "African dominoes," without incurring the displeasure of his associates; but if it was found out that he spent some of his spare time in study trying to improve himself in his chosen occupation, he was regarded with more or less suspicion; and on the evenings that he did try to mingle with the bunch he was apt to find the atmosphere rather chilly. A four years' apprenticeship was considered ample education for any man to go out and buck the world for a living, and in most cases it did seem to be sufficient. At least most of us managed to get by, and that was about all we expected to do when we started.

For those who have first provided for their households, and lightly wooed the goddess of chance for pastime and other social reasons, I have no word of criticism. The great American indoor sport has been indulged in by better men than I am with no apparent harmful effect, and what a man does with his spare time and spare money is his own affair, strictly. But I am glad to see the day come when the man who studies his business is not ridiculed, and I hope the day will come when a man will have to study his business to be successful. Times are changing, and the young apprentice now who thinks that four years at the trade will fit him for his life's work without further effort, is going to find himself in the scrap heap before his time comes.

This local union recently defeated a resolution providing for attendance of apprentices at night school, and placing a rather severe penalty upon those who did not attend. Compulsory education may be all right for youngsters of school age; but for young men who work all day, live far out, and have some or all of the responsibilities

of a home on their hands, it is a different matter. Most of these boys would like to learn more about their trade, many of them must learn more before they can qualify as journeymen; and the fact that this resolution was defeated does not dispose of the question by any means. We must take care of our apprentices if we would have them be the men and mechanics which the coming age will require. Haphazard methods are rapidly going into the discard, and unless our apprentices are better trained than we were they will certainly have a hard road to travel, so far as the electrical game is concerned.

It is useless for these boys to think that they can be successful in the business without some sacrifice of time and effort. With the meagre knowledge gained by assisting various journeymen during their four years' apprenticeship they may fool the boss for a while; but the boys who know the why and wherefore as well as how, will eventually take their places. To be a has-been is bad enough; but to be a never-was is a whole lot worse. The night school should be kept going for the benefit of those who can and will attend. But instead of fining the boys for non-attendance, make the school so interesting and beneficial that they will feel like they can not afford to miss it. Journeymen can do a whole lot to encourage attendance by talking in the proper spirit to their individual apprentices. Most of us know something of a night life of the boys who work with us; if it is spent in an unprofitable manner, a few words at the right time and in the proper spirit will do a lot of good. For the boy whose circumstances are such that he cannot attend night school, some provision should be made for home study. Just because he lives out in the woods, or has a young wife who is afraid to stay home alone at night, is no reason why he should be altogether neglected. More education in our business is what we all need, and there are dark days ahead for the few who are not susceptible to its influence.

OTTO DEAN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 744, RICHMOND HILL, L. I.

Editor:

I note in the official JOURNAL that the brothers want to hear some news from the different lodges throughout the country; so here is a few words from Local No. 744, of Long Island, N. Y.

Can't say much other than that the men are still on strike and hopeful that it will end once and for all with a victory for organized workers. We are glad to say that our officers are still with us and working as earnestly as ever.

Conditions are about the same here as in other sections. The majority of the members have found work and are trying

to do the best in their power to assist the needy brother.

Being not much of a writer, I had better close here.

Fraternally,
J. J. O'NEIL,
Secretary.

L. U. NO. 953, EAU CLAIRE, WIS.

Local No. 953, of Eau Claire, is the third attempt to plant a local in the town, and now after three years of moderate success are convinced that the once delicate plant has finally taken root, and that we can nourish it along.

The boys are all working and have been since last summer.

The Wisconsin-Minnesota Light and Power Company is doing most of the work, and has had two line crews working all winter, but both jobs are nearing completion. The line from the new plant at Twin Falls is one of the jobs and will be two blocks long in a week or so.

"Bill" Foster has been building receiving sets for the last two months. He expects to furnish each member with a set, and set up a broadcasting station in the Labor Temple. He spent ten years of his life and all his wife's money perfecting a machine to throw corrugated waves, and has finally succeeded. Corrugated waves positively will not hang on the ordinary wireless antennae, but must have "Bill's" prescribed aerial. Meetings can now be held by wireless without interruption from bogy wireless outfits, and without disturbing other broadcasting stations.

This will tend to eliminate sick alibis and cut down appreciably the number of business engagements afflicting delinquent members in the past. Boys out of town can park their, "dogs" on the stove and get all the dope first hand.

We are here to stay, and if prospects turn out as good as they look, will let you know through the WORKER.

Fraternally yours,
CHRIS BJORNNDHAL,
Press Secretary.

THE "WHY" OF UNIONS—NECESSITY BROUGHT THEM; NECESSITY KEEPS THEM

The trade union movement is as solid as a rock of adamant. It is not the product of any one man's brain. It was not thought out in advance. It is neither copyrighted nor patented. It grew out of necessity.

The condition of the working masses in the early days had become well nigh intolerable. They had monthly payments for wages and usually found themselves at the end of the month in debt to the foreman or superintendent of the firm for which they worked. The work day was limited by nature. The workers commenced at sunrise and worked until darkness intervened. The coming of artificial light only added to their burdens. Instead of being a comfort it was used to compel them to work longer hours and the day's work then was limited to human endurance. Exhaustion closed the work day. Wages were correspondingly low.

Living under these adverse conditions with their frightful burden, the workers first formed crude shop unions. These embryo efforts grew into unions of the workers in the other factories in the town and then extended to State lines and finally into national and international unions.

The necessity which caused the conception and birth of the union is just as pressing today as it was then, and that very necessity will keep the trade union movement alive.

In all former industrial depressions and periods of unemployment the unions have lost in membership but they have always come back. Starting at any given point if the general movement had 500,000 members at the commencement of an industrial depression it might drop to 400,000 but with the return of prosperity it would immediately rebound and go to 700,000 or 800,000 and so on.

In the industrial depression and period of unemployment now drawing to a close it is true that the general trade union movement has lost some members. This is regrettable but frightens no one familiar with past history.

With returning steady employment the movement, as it has in the past, will go forward with leaps and bounds until it extends far above the number it had at the commencement of this dull period. This process will keep on repeating itself until practically all working men and women are enrolled under the banner of their respective unions.

At one time there were less than 50,000 members in what is now the American Federation of Labor. At the commencement of the last depression there were between 5,000,-000 and 6,000,000 organized workers in this country. At the time the next period of stagnation sets in there will be 10,000,000 or 15,000,000 or more organized workers. Demonstrated facts prove all of this.

Increased membership brings with it new problems and greater responsibility. This responsibility must be met and the new problems solved. Our success will be measured by our ability to meet the issue and the responsibility. Of the result there is no fear, and no misgivings and no doubts.

The facts prove that there is no room for discouragement or apprehension.

No power on earth can destroy the trade union movement. The workers themselves cannot destroy it. The necessity which brought it into being will keep it alive and constantly growing. Legislation and oppression cannot destroy this mighty force for improvement, and the time is coming when no one possessed of his right senses will really want to see it destroyed.



MISCELLANEOUS



SYSTEM COUNCIL NO. 3

GEO. W. WOOMER

WE have just received the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Penna Railroad vs. U. S. Railroad Labor Board, in which decision of the Circuit Court denying the injunction sought by the Penna was upheld. This decision upholds the legality of the Labor Board decisions in question and denies every contention made by the railroad. It also vindicates every contention and action taken by the employees in an effort to get justice from this railroad.

Briefly the facts leading up to this decision of the Supreme Court are as follows:

When the railroads were returned to the private owners, under the Transportation Act of 1920, there was pending a dispute over wages and working conditions. The Railroad Labor Board took jurisdiction over these disputes and held hearings and decided the wage part of it by granting an increase in Decision No. 2 (July 20, 1920) and continuing the rules and working conditions of the National Agreement in effect until further hearings could be held.

The Board later heard part of the rules dispute, and upon the insistent demand of the railroads including the Penna, remanded the whole subject back to each railroad and its employees in Decision No. 119 (April 14, 1921) specifying therein certain principles to be followed in reaching a settlement of the dispute.

In an effort to comply with this decision the employees through their organization System Federation No. 90 sought a conference with the proper railroad officials which was granted May 24, 1921. At this conference the officials refused to recognize the officers of the organization as the representatives of the employees although they had been dealing with these representatives for over two years and had never questioned their right prior to this time. They refused to apply the decision and insisted upon taking a vote of the employees to select representatives and refused to recognize any organization on the ballot. They not only refused to modify the ballot but also refused to submit the matter to the Board for an interpretation of the decision.

The Railroad proceeded to take their vote and upon the advice of the organization most of the employees refused to vote. The result was that, exclusive of Altoona Works, only 3,480 voted out of 33,104 eligible or 10.5 per cent. No figures were ever presented of the vote at Altoona Works. They only allowed actual employees in service to

vote although their forces were at that time only about 50 per cent of normal. System Federation No. 90 also took a vote which showed 37,298 in favor of the organization and 7 opposed.

The Railroad proceeded to negotiate rules to replace the National Agreement with the so-called representatives elected by the 10.5 per cent. System Federation No. 90 protested this action and appealed to the Labor Board.

The case was heard by the Board July 8-9, 1921, and resulted in Decision No. 218 (July 26, 1921) in which both votes were declared illegal and the regulations adopted by the committee selected on the company ballot null and void, also providing that a new election should be held and prescribed a form of ballot to be used.

The Railroad refused to apply this decision and continued putting into effect the regulations accepted by the company committee. They appealed to the Labor Board (Sept. 16, 1921) for a vacation of the decision which the Board denied. The Board held hearings (Oct. 20, 1921) under the provisions of Section 313 of the Transportation Act to determine if their decisions were being violated and by whom. As a result of this action the Board found the Penna guilty of violating their decisions and were prepared to make public their findings when the Railroad went into the Federal Court (Dec. 9, 1921) and secured a temporary restraining order to prevent them doing so.

Hearings on their request for a permanent injunction were postponed a number of times and finally the injunction was granted (April 22, 1922) by Judge Page. The Board appealed to the Circuit Court of Appeals and the decision of Judge Page was reversed and the contentions of the Labor Board upheld. The Railroad appealed to the United States Supreme Court and their decision (Feb. 19, 1923) upholds the decision of the Circuit Court and denies the contentions made by the Penna.

Chief Justice Taft giving the opinion of the Supreme Court said in part, "The decisions of the Labor Board are not to be enforced by process. The only sanction of its decision is to be the force of public opinion invoked by the fairness of a full hearing, the intrinsic justice of the conclusion, strengthened by the official prestige of the Board, and the full publication of the violation of such decision by any party to the proceeding. The evident thought of Congress in these provisions is that the economic interest of every member of the public in

the undisturbed flow of interstate commerce and the acute inconvenience to which all must be subjected by an interruption caused by a serious and widespread labor dispute, fastens public attention closely on all the circumstances of the controversy and arouses public criticism of the side thought to be at fault. The function of the Labor Board is to direct that public criticism against the party who, it thinks, justly deserves it."

Regarding the railroad's contention that the dispute must go to the Board through a joint submission, the Court says, "Undoubtedly the Act requires a serious effort by the carrier and his employees to adjust their differences as the first step in settling a dispute but the subsequent sections dispel the idea that the jurisdiction of the Board to function in respect to the dispute is dependent on a joint submission of the dispute to it. If adjustment boards are not agreed upon, then under Section 307, either side is given an opportunity to bring its complaint before the Labor Board, which then is to summon everyone having an interest, and after a full hearing is to render a decision."

Regarding the Penna objections to labor organizations, the Court says, "But it is said that the Federation is a labor union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and that the phrase 'organization of employees' used in the Act was not intended by Congress to include labor unions. We find nothing in the Act to impose any such limitation if the organization in other respects fulfills the description of the Act. Congress has frequently recognized the legality of labor

unions, United Mine Workers vs. Coronado Coal Co. (decided June 5, 1922), and no reason suggests itself why such an association, if its membership is properly inclusive, may not be regarded as among the organizations of employees referred to in this legislation.

Regarding the Board's jurisdiction over the selection of representatives, the Court says, "If the Board has jurisdiction to hear representatives of the employees, it must of necessity have the power to determine who are proper representatives of the employees. That is a condition precedent to its effective exercise of jurisdiction at all. One of its specific powers conferred by Section 308 is to 'make regulations necessary for the efficient execution of the functions vested in it by this title.' This must include the authority to determine who are proper representatives of the employees and to make reasonable rules for ascertaining the will of the employees in the matter."

Regarding Decisions 119 and 218 the Court says, "These decisions were necessary in order that conferences should be properly begun under Section 301, and that disputes there arising should be brought before the Board. They were therefore not premature."

In connection with this decision it might be well to note that the strike on the Penna Railroad was called July 1, 1922, as the result of a ballot taken in October, 1921, on the question, "If the Penna Railroad refuses to apply Decision 218 shall a strike be called at a date later to be determined?" Therefore, the strike on this road is somewhat different than that on any other road.

THE GREED OF A WOLF

(INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION SERVICE)

The Union Label is a red rag to the open shop bull. And no wonder! The pop-eyed individual who smacked his lips so greedily over war profits and boldly claimed the right to all he could get out of the nation's extremity is not the sort to hesitate in the scramble to exploit labor.

He'll wave the flag and cheer the "American Plan" in a voice tremulous with emotion and even spend his money to spread the "patriotic gospel" of the open shop. This fellow forms the backbone of the employers associations of the country.

"Give to every workingman the right to labor where and when he pleases, and give to every employer the right to deal with each employee as an individual—that's American freedom," he declares.

Fine patriotic spirit! And the individual employee would have the same chance that Little Red Riding Hood had to bargain with the wolf. An honest working man dependent on his labor for his daily bread pitted against a subtle, cruel and grasping boss, to whom one hand, more or less, is one white chip in the game. Furthermore the open shop boss knows they'll all come to work before they'll starve. That's one idea of American freedom

—a year-round open season on the poor for the benefit of the rich.

It is inconceivable that such transparent propaganda should deceive intelligent Americans, but it is not the thing for organized labor and its friends to despise an enemy so rich, powerful and unscrupulous as the open shop crowd. They work day and night. They employ every medium of deception their agents can discover. To meet this onslaught, which has redoubled in volume since the war, every worker in America should take a solemn pledge to fly the banner of Unionism—the Union Label, symbol of the Closed Shop—in every garment he wears, every cigar he smokes and all the merchandise he buys.

Consider a few aims, openly stated, of employers' associations:

1. Counter organizations to trades unions in city, State and nation.

2. The right to hire and fire and to pay whatever wages a man can be made to work for.

3. Spread of propaganda to show the tyranny of unions by use of newspaper space, conventions, meetings, literature, speakers and other media.

4. Convincing the Closed Shop employer that the union label is a detriment to his business.
 5. Prevailing upon employers to boycott goods bearing the union label and to refrain from dealing with other employers who do not also boycott the label.
 6. Providing financial aid for members involved in strikes, and persuading banks to refund interest on loans made for fighting strikes.
 7. Breaking strikes by means of slugs.
 8. Seeking laws with which to harass organized labor and to make available government force for use against labor; also, laws to make union funds open to attack.
 9. Organization of welfare schemes to deprive workers of the incentive for organizing in their own defense.
 10. Employment of spies and stoolpigeons to discover union plans and to pry into private lives of union leaders.
 11. Winning the sympathy and friendship of courts and other governmental agencies.
 12. Opposing the use of the union label on all government publications.
 13. Gaining strength in politics by use of money.
 14. Loaning of labor in cases of strike and fulfillment of factory orders with return of profit to the plant affected by the strike.
 15. Control of newspaper policies by placing or withdrawal of advertising contracts.
 16. Use of blacklists to ruin and starve men who rebel against shop conditions or treatment of men.
 17. Pressure by insurance and pension schemes to prevent workers from casting their lot with their fellows.
 18. Use of injunction laws and bringing of damage suits to give full play to propaganda power of eloquent legal talent.
 19. Vicious opposition to the living standard basis of arriving at wages, and employment of expert talent to prove that "the trade can stand no higher wages."
 20. Giving carefully prepared interviews to newspaper attacking labor and getting interviews printed by financial pressure on editors.
 21. Use of bonus and premiums to mislead labor into the belief that it has an interest in the business and thus keeping wages down to permit huge profits.
 22. Engaging services of preachers, judges, writers and professors as defenders of the capitalistic order and opponents of labor.
 23. Dissemination of arguments upholding the "free and untrammeled operation of the law of supply and demand," which law they openly flout in the very existence of their organizations and which they long since laid under absolute control as far as unorganized labor was concerned.
 24. Use to the ultimate limit of statutes, court decisions and customs, long since antiquated by the scientific and cultural progress of society, to whip labor back to serfdom.
 25. Striking a blow at labor wherever and whenever injury may be done.
- There you have it. A warfare of wealth and power against ingenuity and justice.
- But remember this: All the money in the world eventually passes through the hands of wage earners. See that you do your part to direct that stream of money into the right channels.
- DEMAND THE UNION LABEL WHEN YOU BUY!**

BREAKING CHILDREN IN COAL BREAKERS

BY INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS SERVICE

Three cheers for radio! The broadcasting of the Federal Government's statement about child labor in bituminous coal mines which has so aroused propagandists for the coal interests, the "Coal Review" in particular, shows that few people read the Government's publications, since the statement referred to was contained in the annual report of Miss Julia Lathrop, the head of the Children's Bureau in the Wilson administration.

Since that is the case and since the coal interests are so opposed to dissemination of the facts about their industry, it seems fitting and proper to tell the world something of what is contained in a publication of recent date about the same subject. Here are a few excerpts from "Child Labor and the Welfare of Children in an Anthracite Coal-Mining District," prepared by the Children's Bureau under Miss Grace Abbott, the present chief:

" * * * The breaker boys in the anthracite coal region were not regarded as working in the mine within the meaning of the

Pennsylvania law; and regular inspections of the breakers, with a view to the enforcement of the child-labor law, were not being made by either department at the time this investigation was made.

"Some children reported that they began work with no certificate other than a 'work paper' bought from the 'Squire' for 50 cents. One child reported he had secured employment on a baptismal certificate when he was 12.

"Of the 3,136 children between 13 and 16 years of age who were included in this study, 1,349 had left school for regular employment. At the time of the investigation, 1,332 were so employed, and 296 were employed at vacation or after-school work, or both; so that more than half, 51.9 per cent of the children could be described as working children. Of these 1,107 were boys and 521 girls.

"The kind of work these children did was largely determined by the industrial character of the district. The life of the district revolves around the mines and for the boys

more than for their fathers, their place of employment was the mines. The canvass made by the Children's Bureau showed that for the district as a whole 90.4 per cent of the boys doing full-time work were in mining as compared with 78 per cent of their fathers.

"The slate is sharp so that the slate pickers often cut or bruise their hands; the coal is carried down the chute in water and this means sore and swollen hands for the pickers. The first few weeks after a boy begins work his fingers bleed almost continuously and are called red tops by the other boys.

"Children, on the other hand, regardless of the progress that is being made in the prevention of accidents, ought not to do dangerous work at any age when they are too young to assume responsibility for their own acts. Of the 978 boys who at the time of the inquiry had been employed in the mining industry for a longer or shorter time in regular or in vacation or part-time jobs, 178 had suffered accidents.

"With the youngest group of children overtime was, unfortunately, most frequent. Thus of all the regular workers who were 13 years of age 51.7 per cent did overtime as compared with 36.5 per cent of those 14, 37.1 per cent of those 15, and 40.8 per cent of those 16 years of age.

"Occasionally the boys worked incredibly long hours. Thus, during the influenza epidemic a 16-year-old boy reported that he worked on one occasion from 5 a. m. Saturday morning until 1.30 p. m. Sunday. He also reported working three shifts—24 hours—at a stretch on several occasions

during the winter. Another boy 15 years old reported that during the period of one month he had worked 24 hours at a stretch three times a week, sleeping a shift of 8 hours between periods of work. While working these long shifts he did his regular work—spragging—the first 8 hours and scooped coal for the boiler men for the following 16 hours.

"The reason which was given by 892 children, that their earnings were necessary for the family support, needs special consideration.

"Of the 483 children whose fathers earned less than \$850 a year 238—almost one-half—had left school for full-time employment, while of the 183 children whose fathers earned \$1,850 or more a year only 11.5 per cent were so employed.

"A hundred years ago it would have been a matter of general satisfaction that the children of the men killed or who had died from natural causes, or children whose fathers did not make a living wage, were able to find employment and so keep the family from being charges upon public or private charity. But our system of social accounting has undergone great changes in that time. It is now generally agreed that the old theory was not only unjust to the individual child but that it was, from the standpoint of the welfare of the State, in the long run a very costly way to care for widows and orphans. Recent legislative expressions of the new theory as to the proper distribution of this burden in Pennsylvania are found in its mothers' pensions and workmen's compensation acts."

CLASS CHARACTER OF LABOR INJUNCTION SHOWN BY JUDGE

The class character of the labor injunction was illustrated by Judge McClintic in the Federal district court at Charleston, W. Va., when he refused to enjoin Sheriff Don Chafin of Logan county from interfering with the organizing of miners in that county. The court dismissed the miners' plea on the ground that he lacked jurisdiction.

Judge McClintic recently issued an injunction against striking miners who were living in a tent colony in Mingo county on land leased by them. He ordered the miners to abandon the colony, and he would deprive the miners and their families of this poor shelter from wintry blasts but for the Federal court of appeals.

In refusing to enjoin Sheriff Chafin and his Logan county gun men, Judge McClintic let it be understood that labor is subject to the injunction process only when employers would exploit it.

On the claim that union miners are denied rights under the fourteenth amendment, Judge McClintic said the State of West Virginia has passed no law abridging the privileges of any citizen, and that he is without

jurisdiction to pass on the "individual invasion of the individual rights" of citizens.

Of course, Judge McClintic did not take this position when he attempted to break the miners' Mingo strike by ordering these workers to abandon a tent colony which they were living in and which was maintained on land leased by them.

In that case the miners were refusing to labor for anti-union mine owners. This, according to corporation lawyers who have been elevated to the Federal judiciary, is subject to the injunction process because, they insist, the right to do business carries with it the inherent right to have access to a free flow of labor, and any interference with that free flow of labor is a "conspiracy" and can be enjoined.

This position is camouflaged with much "sound and fury" about "justice" and "rights" and "independence," but behind it all is the feudal belief that exploiters have an inherent claim to labor in an amount sufficient for their needs.

Judge McClintic's refusal of the miners' claim has emphasized the point on which the

labor injunction rests, and which is so cleverly concealed by judges, lawyers, corporation agents and other defenders of the modern use of the injunction writ.

No injunction judge ever brought out so clearly the viciousness of the injunction process.

It is proven that Chafin and his gun men are violating the law and have erected a supergovernment in Logan county. Where is the injunction that is supposed to give quick action in upholding the law? The in-

junction is not used in this case, because that is not the purpose of the injunction.

The injunction is not intended for use by anyone but exploiters of labor. Its purpose is to drive men and women out of their temporary and rude homes into the fields and roads, so the fathers will return, hat in hand, to mine owners who would deny them every fundamental right.

No other nation in the world boasts of having in its judicial procedure such a one-sided, infamous proceeding.

LIVING WAGE IS FUNDAMENTAL OF LIFE, SAYS McADOO; ESSENTIAL TO INDUSTRIAL ORDER WORTH HAVING

Chairman Ben W. Hooper of the United States Railroad Labor Board, in rendering a decision fixing 25 cents an hour as the minimum wage for maintenance of way men, declared that a "living wage" was "mellifluous phraseology."

William G. McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury and Director General of Railroads, in an article printed below, takes issue with Chairman Hooper and declares that denial of the living-wage principle in wage adjustments "offends every principle of economic justice and order."

"The economic order must be adjusted to the living wage as a minimum basis and be maintained on this basis before a composed and profitable industrial era is possible," says Mr. McAdoo.

By WILLIAM G. McADOO
Former Secretary of the Treasury and
Director of Railroads

It is surprising to find that the principle of the living wage, long accepted by enlightened opinion everywhere, has been challenged. Denial of this principle in wage adjustments offends every principle of economic justice and order.

One hundred and forty-four years ago the Declaration of Independence enunciated the profound truth that among the "inalienable rights" with which all men "are endowed by their Creator" are "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" and that "governments are instituted among men to secure these rights." The Declaration did not refer alone to political rights; it comprehended economic rights as well. Governments are established to secure to the individual enjoyment of economic as well as political rights.

How can life be sustained without a living wage? And without life, what are "liberty and the pursuit of happiness" worth? Without the opportunity to support life by honest toil and industry, the "inalienable rights" conferred upon us by the "Creator" are of small value, and one of the greatest purposes for which "governments are instituted among men" disappears. "Liberty" can not be enjoyed without "life," and "happiness" can not be "pursued" unless one can enjoy both life and liberty.

Opportunity to Work is Fundamental of Life

The fundamental of life is the opportunity to work and the right to receive for that

work a wage sufficient, at least, to sustain the life of the worker and provide reasonable comforts for his family and education for his children. Civilization means that if it means anything at all.

There is a constant cry for efficient labor but how can under-fed, under-educated, under-supported, unambitious labor be efficient? How can discontented labor be efficient?

If efficiency pays, then it pays to get efficiency—and the only way to get efficiency is to pay labor a wage that will feed its strength, clothe its body, maintain its health, improve its intelligence, compose its mind, and sustain its family in reasonable comfort.

This can not be accomplished by "compulsion," whether applied through the arbitrary power of the employer, operating upon the necessity of the employee or through court injunctions or industrial courts or otherwise.

Efficiency comes from contentment, and contentment is produced by decent wages and working conditions and in no other way. The enlightened employer must see that every interest of his own is advantaged by a contented and efficient corps of employees and that these can not be had if wages are insufficient and working conditions are unsatisfactory.

It is the duty of organized society to continually strive to secure for the worker a "living wage," so that he may enjoy the "inalienable right" to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." The economic order must be adjusted to the "living wage" as a minimum basis and be maintained on this basis before a composed and profitable industrial era is possible.

True Basis of the Living Wage

In establishing the living wage, the basis should not be merely enough to enable the worker and his family (a standard number in the family is necessarily assumed) to exist. It must be sufficient to enable the thrifty and industrious worker to maintain himself and family in reasonable comfort, educate his children, and save something against emergency and old age. It must be an adequate wage as well as a living wage.

Society will be benefited by the savings of the working man, not only because it contributes to improved citizenship, but savings are essential to take up the losses that arise from periods of non-employment due to industrial depressions or other causes. Savings give a stability to the economic order beneficial alike to every element of organized society.

The adequate wage which promotes and produces efficient and contented labor, thrift, and savings, will do more than any other

thing to destroy strikes and the evil of poverty—poverty which in itself is one of the most serious indictments of the efficiency, sufficiency, and humanity of the modern social order.

We must not take any step backward, not even the fraction of a step backward, in dealing with the "living wage." The elevation and security of modern society rest upon its general acceptance and jealous preservation.—Labor.

TAX DODGING—WHO DOES IT?

By JAMES A. FREAR, Representative from Wisconsin

Stock dividends declared during 1922 and totaling \$2,149,151,425 as compiled by the Federal Trade Commission at the request of Senator Brookhart of Iowa:

	Dividend per cent
American Electric Heater Co.	900
Atlantic Refining Co.	900
L. S. Ayres Co., Indianapolis	400
Arabel Co.	700
Bartapress Co.	300
Beechnut Packing Co.	400
Borne-Scrymser Co.	400
Browne & Sharpe	1,500
Buffalo Insurance Co.	150
Cannon Manufacturing Co.	200
Carbarus Mills Co.	133
Consolidated Gas, New York	100
Cross Paper Feeder Co.	400
Dartmouth Manufacturing Co.	100
Darris Brown Woolen Co.	3,333
Denver Dry Goods Co.	900
Draper Bros., Canton, Mass.	150
Du Pont Chemical Co.	112½
Du Pont de Nemours Co.	50
E. Hampton Thread	200
Eastern Felt Co.	240
Emerson Drug Co., Baltimore	400
Exchange & Buffet Co.	300
General Baking Co.	200
Globe & Rutgers Insurance Co.	400
Great Northern Paper Co.	200
Gulf Oil Corporation	200
Hamilton, Emory & Corundum	400
Hayward Woolen Co., Boston	240
G. W. Helme	200
Independent Oil & Gas Co.	200
E. D. Jones & Sons Co.	2,000
Landis Machine Co.	100
Liberty Banking & Savings	200
Frederic Loser & Co.	200
Merrimac Mills	50
Magnolia Petroleum Co.	50
Michigan Copper & Brass Co.	200
Moore Drop Forging Co.	1,630
New Bedford Cotton Mills	200
Oakdale Worsted Co.	300
Ohio Oil Co.	100
Pacific Mills	2,400
Park's Shellac	300
Pocahontas Fuel Co.	200
Prairie Oil & Gas Co.	200
Prairie Pipe Line Co.	200
Republican Cotton Mills	150
Saxe & Co., New York	800
Standard Oil of Kansas	300
Standard Oil of Kansas	800
Standard Oil of Indiana	100
Standard Oil of California	111
Standard Oil of New Jersey	400
Standard Oil of New York	400
Standard Oil of Ohio	100
Union Oil Co.	50
Vacuum Oil Co.	300
Victor Talking Machine Co.	600
Wanshuck Co., Providence	2,500
Whitten Machine Co.	1,400
Whiting & Davis Co.	900
Yellow Cab Co.	800

A partial list of industrial corporations with surpluses of \$20,000,000 or more includes:

SURPLUS, 1921

United States Steel	\$505,000,000
American Telephone & Telegraph	108,000,000
General Motors	83,000,000
Texas Co.	83,000,000
Swift & Co.	72,000,000
General Electric	70,000,000
Anaconda Copper	67,000,000
Corn Products Co.	45,000,000
Westinghouse Electric	42,000,000
Utah Copper	38,000,000
American Car & Foundry	36,000,000
United Fruit	35,000,000
American Woolen	31,000,000
Pittsburgh Coal	30,000,000
Mexican Petroleum	25,000,000
Pan-American Petroleum	25,000,000
American Locomotive Co.	25,000,000
American Can Co.	24,000,000
International Harvester	23,000,000
National Biscuit	22,000,000
Woolworth	22,000,000
Pullman Co.	20,000,000
National Lead Co.	20,000,000
American Smelting & Refining	20,000,000

Among the rails Southern Pacific had surplus of \$283,000,000; Northern Pacific, \$183,000,000; Union Pacific, \$150,000,000; Atchison, \$198,000,000, and New York Central, \$100,000,000. A score of others had surpluses ranging from \$35,000,000 to \$90,000,000.

With a great tax problem facing the country without discussing its causes or cures we find enormous and unexpected tax dodging and revenue losses reported by the Treasury on the part of those best able to pay. The average taxpayer asks:

Has any other government given to corporations equal rights and privileges? Does any other government report equal corporate business compared with its total business? Does any other government report equal corporate profits compared with total business capital invested?

Does any other government permit its corporations to escape personal taxation through stock dividends?

Does any other government permit tax-free securities?

Does not England, our largest business competitor, have far heavier taxes than ours?

Should not wealth pay taxes according to its ability?

Is not this an elementary tax principle with every government?

Has private wealth accumulations in any other country approached our own?

Are like tax-escape avenues for wealth found in other countries?

Is it not true that tax-free securities are used to avoid taxes today?

How many billions are so invested for tax-escape purposes?

How many billions are now invested in stock dividends to escape personal income taxes?

If 50 per cent income tax is needed on \$200,000 personal incomes to collect sufficient taxes for Federal needs, what should be paid on undistributed corporate surplus that avoids such tax?

Is 12½ per cent a fair tax on such undistributed corporate surpluses?

How can tax-free securities be reached for taxation purposes?

Does it not justify a 50 per cent inheritance tax? If not, why not?

How can enormous corporate surpluses be reached for taxation purposes?

Is not a graduated tax on undistributed corporate profits fair in principle?

Many queries of equal or greater importance naturally will occur. Those who are asked to provide ways and means are charged with the necessity of raising funds and to find a just method of doing so. That is their problem. While corporate opposition and protests from wealth are certain to come, taxation is not due to either, but because both are subject to the fundamental tax principle.

There recently appeared in the press a large advertisement signed by the National City Bank; J. P. Morgan & Co.; Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and other New York bankers offering

\$50,000,000 in Cuban bonds at 5½ per cent interest. Fifty million dollars will thus be taken from the industries of America with the approval and active aid of these agencies to develop Cuba, but is it not significant that any effort to collect existing tax rates from tax-escaping agencies brings a howl of disapproval because industries are to be hampered?

What is the answer if taxes are avoided by rich or poor?

Mr. Chairman, I am not complaining that the National City Bank can mark off its losses in foreign bonds or other securities and then make 25 per cent net profits, for this result may be due to efficiency or other legitimate causes which would speak well for the bank's management; but as a governmental proposition, after having earned 25 per cent net profits in 1922, the bank should pay its fair share of taxes if we are to meet Government expenditures.

Secretary Mellon shows where \$10,000,000,000 of tax-dodging funds have been laid away beyond the income-tax collector's reach. That amount we know is rapidly increasing. In my remarks of December 20 before the House I gave a list of stock-dividend melon cutting which covered several pages of the "Record." This list did not include the National City Bank, but 328 corporations, according to the Federal Trade Commission as stated, have distributed \$2,149,151,425 in 1922 in stock dividends that will escape personal income taxes, whereas the average little fellow, the individual who has no high-priced attorneys, or the partnerships that have earned a small net profit will scrape up every dollar levied on their non-escapable incomes.

OUR COURTS AND THEIR POWER

By JOHN R. FORD, Justice, New York State Supreme Court.

Scarcely had the child labor law taken effect when an inferior Federal judge in North Carolina declared it unconstitutional. An appeal was taken and the case was finally decided in 1918 by the Supreme Court which confirmed the unconstitutionality of this great humane enactment. The court decided five to four, Justice Holmes writing a strong dissenting opinion which was concurred in by Justices McKenna, Brandeis and Clarke. (*Hammer v. Dagenhart*, 247 U. S. 251.)

Thus again the vote of one man thwarted the popular will and presumed to declare and fix the public policy of the country upon this fundamental question of safeguarding the health and morality of the nation's childhood.

Again the forces of righteousness took up the work. A new bill was framed which in the highest expert opinion overcame the objections to the validity of the former measure. It passed the Congress and the President signed it. It in turn was declared unconstitutional on the authority of the Dagenhart case. (*Bailey v. George*, decided

May 15, 1922.) This time Chief Justice Taft wrote the prevailing opinion. He speaks with the voice of a sovereign when he declares:

"It is the high duty and function of this court in cases regularly brought to its bar to decline to recognize or enforce seeming laws of Congress, dealing with subjects not entrusted to Congress, but left or committed by the supreme law of the land to the control of the States. We cannot avoid the duty, even though it requires us to refuse to give effect to legislation designed to promote the highest good."

Where, I ask, is the seat of sovereign power in this Government under that doctrine? Is it not in these nine men appointed by the President for life who constitute the Supreme Court?

It may be said that men of such exalted character as our Supreme Court justices are assumed to be can be depended upon to keep within the true intent and meaning of the Constitution. To that I answer, they are only men, human, errant, selfish, like the rest of us. The argument is that which has

always been urged in defense of benevolent despotism. They are no more bound to respect the Constitution than are the members of Congress who pass the law and the President who signs it. All are alike solemnly sworn to support the Constitution. Why should this court have power to override the legislative and executive branches of the Government? Nowhere does the Constitution give them such power and, as has been

shown, the convention which framed the Constitution repeatedly rejected the proposition to give them such power in any form.

A "paramount judiciary" was abhorrent to the makers of the Constitution. The restraint they imposed on Congressional action was the veto of the President and the requirement of a two-thirds vote to override his veto.

THE CROOKED PUSSY-FOOT AND THE REDS

A flat-foot testifies in a public hearing that sleuths from the Burns, Thiel and other agencies have framed cases against various bands of reds, planting lurid literature and at least trying to plant bombs.

It is not necessary to have any sympathy for the reds to condemn the methods of the sleuth hounds. There seems nothing on earth to which the pussy-foot will not descend.

He's so far down when he starts that going down a little lower in the scale of depravity doesn't bother him in the least.

The legitimate detective goes on the track of a criminal and gets him.

The pussy-foot, on the other hand, tries to get someone to commit a crime so that no trailing will be necessary.

Despicable is no name for it.

The work of the Burns and Thiel sneaks doesn't change the character of the reds in the least. It merely heads things up more rapidly. Perhaps at times a zealous pussy-foot may smear the red on a little thicker, but that is a mere incident.

The interesting thing is this: Reds and pussy-foots alike hate the trade unions. Working together or singly, they want to see trade unions go smash.

Sometimes it looks as if they work together for this purpose. But whether they work together or not, whether by design or accident or neither, they work to about the same end.

If the pussy-foots are set on the trail of the reds, or are sent out to make a red trail of their own, they are really but egging on and enmeshing those with whom they have at least one object in common.

But be that as it may, the whole business of spying sneaking, planting and inveigling is detestable, damnable and wholly heathenish and rotten.

It is as unlawful for a degenerate flat-foot to commit a crime as for anyone else; yet they seem to have committed crimes aplenty in order to pursue their nefarious work.

Burns, father of the Burns agency, is chief of the secret service of the department of justice. Maybe there is a fiction of separation between Burns and the Burns agency, but who is going to believe that there is a real separation?

Burns methods are not new. They are the same now as they were before Burns got his hooks into a good government job.

Maybe this witness, testifying in Chicago, isn't telling the truth about his particular experience. Having sold out two or three bosses, why wouldn't he sell out another?

But whatever may be the state of his veracity as to the details of his own experience, enough is known to make it certain that he pictures a general double-crossing that is all too true.

And the general situation is rotten and inexcusable. Somehow this crooked, un-American sneak work ought to be stopped!

WAGES IN CHINA

The United States Department of Commerce recently made public a highly interesting statement showing the wages of railroad employees in China. According to this tabulation the highest wage received by any employees is the wage of locomotive foremen or general foremen, amounting to approximately thirty-five dollars per month. From this high mark the wages of various classifications graduate down to the wage of laborers and section workers, which is approximately \$4.50 per month.

It is difficult to imagine a better index to the economic condition of China. Inasmuch as the wage scale of railroad employees is probably a fair index to the general wage scales of so-called skilled workers, it may be of interest to all American workers. The

wages as shown in the tabulation are given in terms of the Chinese yen. The yen is usually roughly estimated as being worth 50 cents in American money; although according to the Department of Commerce the average from 1900 to 1915, was a little more than 2.25 yen to the American dollar.

The tabulation follows:

Classification in China	Classification in U. S.	Operating Dept.	Rate Per Mo.
Traffic Dept.			
Station master	Station agent		\$55.00
Booking clerk	Ticket agent		35.00
Baggage clerk	Baggage agent		35.00
Goods clerk	Freight agent		35.00
Station accountant	Freight agent		35.00

Classification in China	Classification in U.S.	
Ticket examiner.....	Gateman	32.00
Telegraph operator.....	Telegraph opera- tor	32.50
Warehouse clerk.....	Freight clerk.....	18.75
Ticket collector.....	Gateman	18.75
Signalman.....	Signal leverman	18.75
Number taker.....	Car clerk	18.75
Pointsman.....	Switchman	10.50
Watchman.....	Watchman	10.50
Engine and Train Men		
Engine driver.....	Engine driver.....	\$42.00
Engine firemen.....	Engine fireman	17.50
Train guard.....	Freight conduc- tor	30.00
Shunter.....	Brkmn. (freight)	18.75
Coupler.....	Brkmn. (freight)	16.25
Car boys.....	Flagman (passen- ger)	15.00
Porter.....	Brakeman (pas- senger)	10.50
Permanent Way Dept.		
Maintenance of Way Dept.		
Track foreman.....	Roadmaster	\$37.50
Gauger.....	Section foreman	20.00
Leading laborer.....	No. 1 section man	11.25
Laborer.....	Section man	9.75
Locomotive Dept. Mechanical Dept.		
Locomotive foreman.....	General foreman	\$75.00
Chief car builder.....	Car shop foreman	62.50
Chief boilermaker.....	Boiler shop fore- man	62.50
Chief blacksmith.....	Blacksmith shop foreman	62.50
Chief painter.....	Paint shop fore- man	45.00
Chief carpenter.....	Carpenter shop foreman	45.00
Chief fitters.....		45.00
	Rate	Per Day
Car builder.....	Car repainer	\$1.35
Boilermaker.....	Boilermaker	1.35
Blacksmith.....	Blacksmith	1.35
Coppersmith.....	Coppersmith	1.35
Tinsmith.....	Tinsmith	1.35
Pattern maker.....	Pattern maker	1.20
Carpenter.....	Carpenter70
Lineman.....	Lineman95

It is generally known that there is no trade union movement of consequence in China, although there are many organizations which partake strongly of the nature of guilds.

Chinese wage scales will doubtless appear in a most attractive light to a great many American employers. There are employers in the United States who would really like to see something like the Chinese wage scale established in this country. They are, of course, extremely shortsighted and are unable to visualize even the important consequences of a starvation wage policy.

Of course the workers on Chinese railroads have no appreciable purchasing power. They must live in the most primitive manner. They must forego all but the most rudimentary education. They can only with the greatest difficulty fit themselves to participate intelligently in public affairs. They can by no stretch of the imagination maintain themselves in such a way as to be capable of doing the work done by well-paid workers.

To leave out of the question entirely the results to the individual worker, the results to society are such as to condemn the practice without qualification. When it is considered that the condition of Chinese railroad workers is the condition of Chinese workers generally, except that in many cases they are much more unfortunate, it becomes clear that the progress of China must be marked by continued increases in the earning power of Chinese workers, and this applies to every nation in the world.

Any nation, which, having achieved a high wage level, seeks to decrease that level, is courting disaster and a return to conditions of servitude, incapacity and social danger.

The economic condition of the Chinese people and the social disorder, which has for years existed in China, are not questions to be considered apart from each other. The same statement holds true of Russia and more or less of every other low wage country. Social stability and adequate wages are closely related.

The question of adequate returns to the wage earner is by no means a question which concerns the employer and the employee alone. It is a question which concerns all of society and it is a mistake to allow the employer to feel that society is uninterested in the wage which he pays to those in his employ. The question is much more a social question than is commonly felt to be the case. The time is coming when by common consent it will be national policy in progressive, highly developed nations to pay the highest possible wage and to afford the best possible working conditions.

It will be realized that these are not merely devices of employer expediency but that they are means to national well-being and national intellectual moral supremacy as well as guarantees of social stability.

It will be well if those in the United States, who believe in wage reductions, will study carefully what is going on in China and in other low wage countries. Let them view the whole situation, including wage rates, production rates, the ability of workers, the intelligence of workers and the general social, economic and political conditions. After that there can be but one conclusion: Adequate wages and fair working conditions are a national asset and a guarantee of national stability and progress because they provide a basis of individual security, happiness and intelligence—American Federationist.

**LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS UP TO
AND INCLUDING THE 10TH OF
MARCH**

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
1	378623	378650	96	111638	111704
1	622922	622950	99	129323	129397
1	216301	216413	100	418241	418299
2	185025	185198	101	329251	329307
4	125972	126000	101	524962	525000
4	347251	347410	102	132387	132479
5	179171	179250	103	120571	121470
5	346501	346640	106	47341	47367
6	214788	215022	107	461627	461646
7	303081	303244	109	648261	648272
8	27797	27867	110	262501	262547
9	169111	169280	110	82641	82800
10	99146	99176	111	912555	912580
12	166472	166520	112	61650	61660
13	507129	507139	113	202557	202572
14	316792	316800	114	307651	307656
14	308251	308253	117	83731	83744
15	810640	810648	119	359647	359649
17	181931	182310	120	634195	634211
18	142657	142770	122	142101	142170
21	322524	322541	123	58700	58700
22	43345	43500	124	187844	188153
22	213001	213045	125	212351	212900
23	25926	25965	127	720447	720450
25	501301		127	87901	87928
27	453371	453389	129	591897	591910
28	511450	511516	130	210947	211532
29	263490	263493	133	6627	6645
30	400163	400200	135	615019	615030
31	316586	316615	136	350918	350966
33	833330	833343	137	559274	559286
34	565897	565929	139	321855	321889
36	150686	150695	140	74725	74773
37	199214	199323	141	151475	151500
38	72770	73200	142	457928	457945
38	338251	338591	143	222496	222504
39	174841	175150	146	223143	223156
41	125241	125250	148	53737	53740
41	345781	345895	150	8578	8593
42	403212	403234	151	81691	81840
44	409076	409091	152	517094	517150
45	505932	505946	153	54396	54417
46	535548	535697	154	846452	846457
47	508174	508186	155	417096	417102
48	180530	180750	156	84321	84345
50	526786	526827	158	39811	39819
51	595616	595650	159	183154	183185
52	189296	189583	161	10700	10707
54	75324	75337	163	30198	30260
55	571709	571737	164	300751	300975
58	109911	110250	164	138711	138750
58	219001	219160	166	328761	328762
59	39701	39750	172	77128	77153
59	207001	207080	173	853451	853478
62	566645	566681	175	599785	599809
64	541821	541859	178	379759	379773
66	166181	166376	179	142647	142650
67	517129	517160	179	305251	305254
68	188477	188630	181	325568	325720
71	866146	866160	182	162602	162731
73	167344	167368	184	295312	295316
74	515166	515183	185	32400	32432
75	73315	73326	186	292828	292834
76	116769	116850	188	55018	55028
79	131573	131653	191	61365	61420
80	498397	498453	192	25411	25500
81	108412	108486	192	309751	309793
82	186987	187127	193	82850	82904
83	230251	230826	194	875114	875143
83	203441	204000	195	207926	208005
84	328681	328920	197	845099	845106
86	310501	310710	199	781652	781656
86	60142	60300	200	134622	134683
87	50724	50735	202	460405	460500
88	302694	302700	202	60901	60924
88	75001	75010	205	80762	80797
89	166611	166630	206	435983	435986
90	76501	76526	209	222769	222791
90	55772	55800	210	137830	137863
91	814345	814351	211	337501	337526
95	889261	889267	212	246728	246750
				317858	317890
				335	451622

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
337	429526	429564	503	338230	338250
338	45001	45030	508	301501	301515
339	522304	522311	504	879580	879594
340	572811	572892	506	95002	95012
341	926851	926858	508	8234	8244
343	353551	353563	515	630709	630719
344	60333	60341	520	310306	310309
345	576581	576590	521	29893	29911
346	902738	902744	522	315925	315996
347	171381	171469	527	360343	360367
348	332311	332380	528	503629	503648
349	77735	77775	532	742019	742043
350	518900	518905	533	537442	537446
352	137492	137532	535	258496	258527
353	54158	54175	536	291001	291059
354	88174	88207	537	548046	548074
358	223976	224021	538	762103	762129
364	330973	330977	540	141428	141445
367	616284	616294	545	602720	602724
368	849751	849767	556	90773	90781
369	475421	475500	557	317208	317215
371	846420	846434	560	500583	500617
372	574714	574743	561	63334	63454
374	739281	739289	563	20503	20504
376	302867	302876	564	519117	519121
377	112024	112063	567	115031	115060
381	505161	505200	569	184078	184160
382	191726	191769	570	505540	505542
383	739572	739599	571	599070	599085
384	624187	624243	574	371756	371774
388	288758	288760	577	618242	618256
389	374556	374570	580	449171	449175
390	134516	134534	581	701851	701920
391	144459	144473	583	626449	626483
392	44480	44653	584	205033	205179
393	731184	731199	585	564569	564587
394	388624	388627	585	292501	292502
401	251025	251040	587	597613	597631
402	376481	376500	588	564999	564999
402	291751	291781	591	68119	68140
405	140330	140346	592	93545	93608
406	666266	666274	593	262962	262963
408	33233	33318	594	184463	184487
411	391933	391973	595	199177	199318
413	16398	16430	596	520111	52026
416	310602	310615	599	329418	329427
417	592574	592594	602	726506	726513
418	964649	964650	603	314014	314046
418	259501	259542	609	491712	491720
420	85201	85206	611	646229	646235
420	797097	797100	613	98137	98150
424	354511	354552	617	548650	548677
427	602461	602482	620	473260	473284
428	616387	616400	625	543073	543086
429	51414	51424	627	251896	251902
431	729917	729920	629	525413	525432
432	672133	672145	630	833081	833098
434	601130	601132	631	324465	324516
435	566801	566820	635	216821	216875
436	416747	416796	636	617683	617693
437	401815	401870	641	732127	732150
437	307501	307529	641	85501	85534
439	833570	833580	642	577001	577025
442	633587	633601	648	394191	394207
443	76218	76229	649	573321	573356
444	298031	298045	653	294518	294537
446	608098	608120	655	689433	689435
449	346751	346764	659	887258	887274
456	94632	94645	660	43777	43811
457	759484	759486	661	296016	296036
458	9254	9274	663	342755	342816
461	175588	175604	664	32926	32960
462	47479	47495	666	558370	558404
465	327620	327677	669	402091	402093
466	311347	311394	670	805543	805554
468	410232	410250	672	708912	708914
470	56136	56143	677	372403	372406
471	835525	835541	679	54649	54655
473	225349	225353	680	606489	606499
474	38567	38634	684	610513	610540
476	181163	181189	686	78001	78010
477	139969	139990	688	98777	98801
483	518398	518418	694	140241	140250
485	94942	95005	694	77402	77543
492	407573	407624	696	478260	478287
493	57989	58010	698	381781	381786
494	260251	260320	701	52260	52261
494	179534	180000	702	576618	576750
500	81105	81188	702	206251	206285
501	567696	567740	703	544441	544500
501	172501	172565	703	235501	235507

WORKERS AND OPERATORS

219

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
919	714480	714482	439—833579.	295—631802-806,	808-809,
931	862163		494—179557.	828-831.	
937	51132	51165	573-590,	309—12235.	
938	113482	113485	955-980.	323—487476.	
944	511828	511855	625—543076.	325—587509,	532.
948	24163	24179	670—805545.	337—429556.	
953	577860	577884	688—98795-98800.	352—137484,	506, 528.
954	316246	316257	694—77401.	384—624234.	
956	53204	53223	698—381780,	392—44563.	
958	594870	594879	784-785.	413—16106,	16419.
962	115441		751—621221-222.	437—401821,	828, 867, 869.
963	742377	742379	753—164901-927.	465—327647,	656.
967	70453	70456	758—196139-140.	476—181170,	174, 176, 180.
972	603522	603527	809—651295.	494—260261,	179562,
973	516292	516294	817—326531-532.	593, 607,	626, 632, 733,
975	403934	403938	854—198172-188.	749, 835.	
978	756264	756270	855—851864-865.	500—81140,	81158.
980	620027	620044	858—529682-700.	501—567729.	
984	126103	126109	902—1253-1300.	569—184157.	
994	622444	622450	948—24173.	585—564584.	
995	96824	96835	1025—578551.	595—184482.	
1002	25081	25123		627—251894.	
1006	274318	274319	VOID	635—216842.	
1012	416779	416782	1—378628,	641—85505.	
1016	960068	960073	216328,	684—610527.	
1021	625447	625456	372,	694—140250,	77469, 77470.
1025	578515	578550	404,	702—576567.	
1029	291440	291447	622932,	707—890371.	
1031	57742	57747	936.	756—436872.	
1033	154918		5—346394,	703—72396,	72405, 72422.
1036	607260	607270	179218.	784—528680.	
1037	582451	582590	7—303016,	791—101032.	
1045	299658	299660	089,	793—358092,	105.
1047	169801	169825	125,	812—549986-990.	
1054	452203	452210	234,	840—524529-530.	
1055	330249	330258	242.	858—529670.	
1057	103553	103576	8—27803,	865—31773.	
1072	699667	699681	27831.	870—126831.	
1086	436476	436495	9—169152.	890—72053.	
1087	709889	709902	20—128406.	948—24168.	
1091	163528	163529	30—400194,	962—115439.	
1098	718004	718005	196.	1002—25108.	
1099	281023	281031	36—150693.	1105—620976.	
1105	620976	620987	37—199304.	1141—79833.	
1108	726003	726012	38—72770-72772,	1151—601587.	
1116	735619	735628	72777.	1154—56809,	817, 834, 844-
1125	265098	265109	72778.	850.	
1128	269981	269994	82—180993,		
1134	278946	278947	187021,		
1135	75610	75613	036,	PREVIOUSLY LISTED MISSING—RECEIVED	
1139	624817	624824	060-061,	59—39096-39699.	
1141	79830	79845	083,	89—166547.	
1144	324036	324045	085,	95—889246.	
1145	311527	311538	091,	112—61637-61648.	
1151	601555	601610	093,	113—202552-555.	
1153	604851	604852	107-108.	142—456991-457010,	021-025.
1154	56801	56850	83—230294,	151—81694.	
			346.	175—599794.	
			84—328699.	180—373465,	
			89—166547.	469,	
			96—11671,	475,	
			690.	489.	
			111—912371-580.	180—373465.	
			122—142151-160.	220—550713-715.	
			124—187930,	239—352656-658.	
			977,	269—59282-59284.	
			188144.	698—381777.	
			125—212402,	733—408276-279.	
			464,	816,	
			780-788.	758—196100.	
			194—873134.	184—528341-560,	
			202—460446,	571-583.	
			60912.	862—324819,	
			211—387514.	824-825,	
			223—526414,	835.	
			489,	948—24152,	
			494.	24157.	
			230—691727,	954—316237.	
			729.	1016—960051-053.	
			231—223058.	1031—57729-57730.	
			237—608803.		
			245—315220.		
			255—201060.		
			281—843740,	418—259528.	
			744,	581—791874-880.	
			749-751,		
			753.		
			292—135385-390.		

WILLING PUPIL

The Journal of Commerce said: "One thing which Wall Street took extreme satisfaction in yesterday was the evident willingness of President Harding to learn. He admittedly is not an expert in financial affairs, but he is ready to accept advice and willing to be set right where he is

wrong." Behold, sir, the beautiful spectacle, the President of the United States, sitting at the feet of J. Pierpont Morgan, great teacher * * * Willing pupil, and whenever he should chance to be wrong, Morgan will set him right.—Senator LaFollette, in Congressional Record.



CLASSIFIED DIRECTORY



Alabama.	District of Columbia.	Louisiana.	Mississippi.	
Birmingham 136 Birmingham 1144 Florence 558 Mobile 345 Montgomery 443	Washington 26 Washington 148	Clinton 273 Davenport 154 Davenport 625 Des Moines 55 Des Moines 347 Dubuque 263 Dubuque 704 Fort Dodge 114 Ft. Madison 976 Grinnell 879 Iowa City 599 Keokuk 420 Marshalltown 610 Mason City 431 Muscatine 240 Oelwein 808 Oskaloosa 199 Ottumwa 173 Sioux City 47 Sioux City 231 Waterloo 288	Baton Rouge 995 Baynesville 280 Lake Charles 931 Monroe 446 New Orleans 4 New Orleans 130 New Orleans 823 New Orleans 868 New Orleans 882 Shreveport 194 Shreveport 329	Mankato 892 Minneapolis 292 Minneapolis 886 Proctor 533 St. Paul 110 St. Paul 902 Two Harbors 921
Arkansas.	Florida.	Maine.	Missouri.	
Fort Smith 346 Hot Springs 619 Little Rock 295 Little Rock 812	Jacksonville 177 Jacksonville 862 Miami 349 St. Augustine 786 St. Petersburg 308 Tampa 108 W. Palm Beach 323	Augusta 374 Lisburne Falls 1110 Mexico 1146 Millinocket 471 Portland 333 Portland 567 Rumford 1146 Woodland 105	Hannibal 350 Hannibal 487 Joplin 95 Kansas City 53 Kansas City 124 Kansas City 162 Kansas City 592 Kansas City 994 Moberly 423 Sedalia 268 Sedalia 305	
Arizona.	Georgia.	Idaho.	Maryland.	
Clarkdale 709 Douglas 434 Jerome 698 Miami 467 Tucson 570 Tucson 934	Atlanta 84 Atlanta 613 Macon 414 Savannah 243 Savannah 508 Waycross 462	Boise 281 Pocatello 449 Pocatello 1033 St. Anthony 1059	Baltimore 27 Baltimore 28 Baltimore 260 Baltimore 865 Baltimore 1142 Cumberland 307 Cumberland 870 Hagerstown 758	
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Anaheim 1101 Bakersfield 428 Fresno 100 Fresno 169 Long Beach 711 Los Angeles 18 Los Angeles 83 Los Angeles 980 Martinez 302 	Honolulu 545	Anderson 281 Bloomington 1131 Columbus 201 Crawfordsville 89 Elkhart 978 Evansville 16 Evansville 533 Ft. Wayne 303 Ft. Wayne 608 Ft. Wayne 723 Gary 186 Gary 697 Garrett 1108 Indiana 368 Indianapolis 481 Indianapolis 781 Kokomo 873 Lafayette 668 Lafayette 863 LaPorte 1058 Logansport 209 Logansport 682 Marion 563 Michigan City 298 Muncie 855 New Albany 286 Peru 285 Princeton 376 Richmond 564 South Bend 153 South Bend 973 Terre Haute 25 Terre Haute 473 Terre Haute 725 Vincennes 947	Baltimore 27 Baltimore 28 Baltimore 260 Baltimore 865 Baltimore 1142 Cumberland 307 Cumberland 870 Hagerstown 758	Anaconda 200 Bozeman 416 Billings 532 Butte 65 Deer Lodge 152 Miles City 653 Great Falls 122 Havre 393 Helena 185 Lewisburg 552 Livingston 341 Missoula 408
Colorado.	Kansas.	Michigan.	Montana.	
Colorado Springs 113 Denver 68 Denver 764 Denver 111 Greeley 521 Pueblo 12	Keweenaw 94 Kincaid 715 La Salle 321 Marion 702 Monmouth 706 Ottawa 219 Peoria 34 Peoria 51 Peoria 1015 Quincy 67 Rockford 196 Rockford 361 Rock Island 109 Rock Island 485 Sliris 641 Springsfield 193 Springfield 427 Streetcar 236 	Chanute 1083 Coffeyville 417 Ft. Scott 904 Hutchinson 661 Kansas City 799 	Ann Arbor 252 Battle Creek 415 Battle Creek 1091 Detroit 17 Detroit 58 Detroit 514 Detroit 867 Flint 948 Grand Rapids 73 	Anaconda 200 Bozeman 416 Billings 532 Butte 65 Deer Lodge 152
Connecticut.	Iowa.	Minnesota.	New Jersey.	
Bridgeport 488 Cos Cob 1025 Greenwich 402 Hartford 35 Meriden 642 New Britain 37 New Haven 90 New Haven 803 New London 590 Norwich 225 Watertown 655 Watertown 660	Boone 372 Burlington 735 Cedar Rapids 405	Covington 918 Lexington 183 Lexington 398 Louisville 112 Louisville 369 Louisville 791 Somerset 858	Ashbury Park 400 Atlantic City 210 Atlantic City 211 Camden 720 Dover 13 Elizabeth 675 Hackensack 578 Gloucester 452 Hoboken 834 Jersey City 15 Jersey City 164 Jersey City 752 Morristown 581 Newark 52 Newark 233 New Brunswick 456 Paterson 102 Petts Amboy 358 Plainfield 262 Trenton 29 Trenton 217 Trenton 269 Fineland 873	
Delaware.				
Wilmington 313 Wilmington 628				

WORKERS AND OPERATORS

221

New Hampshire.

Berlin	296
Manchester	719
Manchester	1031

New Mexico.

Albuquerque	611
Albuquerque	967

New York.

Albany	686
Albany	137
Albany	770
Auburn	394
Auburn	300
Binghamton	325
Buffalo	41
Buffalo	45
Buffalo	854
Corning	958
Corning	991
Cortland	722
Dunkirk	593
Dunkirk	659
Elmira	139
Elmira	986
Geneva	840
Glen Falls	389
Ithaca	241
Jamestown	106
Little Falls	751
Long Island City	860
Lockport	509
Manchester	126
Middletown	133
Middletown	824
Newburgh	631
New York	8
New York	20
New York	684
New York	742
New York	744
New York	817
Niagara Falls	237
Olean	1121
Oswego	328
Poughkeepsie	215
Rochester	44
Rochester	86
Salamance	819
Schenectady	85
Schenectady	140
Schenectady	247
Schenectady	254
Schenectady	267
Schenectady	533
Schenectady	647
Syracuse	43
Syracuse	79
Syracuse	849
Troy	892
Utica	42
Utica	181
Utica	842
Van Nest	468
Watervliet	438
Watertown	910
Yonkers	501

North Carolina.

Ashville	233
Durham	450
Greensboro	983
Rocky Mt.	800
Spencer	312
Wilmington	123

North Dakota.

Fargo	670
Grand Forks	672
Minot	557

Ohio.

Alliance	808
Akron	220
Akron	439
Ashتابولا	762
Brewster	853
Bucyrus	432
Canton	540
Canton	178
Canton	1023
Chillicothe	88
Cleveland	38
Cleveland	38
Columbus	54
Columbus	71
Columbus	274
Dayton	82
Dayton	828
East Liverpool	93
Elyria	129
Hamilton	648
Lima	32
Lorain	627
Mansfield	688
Marietta	972
New Philadelphia	422
Newark	87
Newark	172
Newark	1105
Portsmouth	403
Portsmouth	573
Sandusky	447
Springfield	669
Steubenville	246
Toledo	8
Toledo	245
Toledo	1047
Warren	411
Warren	913
Youngstown	62
Youngstown	64
Youngstown	694
Zanesville	874

Oklahoma.

Ardmore	391
Bartlesville	290
Chickasha	460
Duncan	1139
Drumright	577
El Reno	831
Enid	936
Henryetta	1145
Lawton	330
Muskogee	384
Oklahoma	155
Oklahoma City	1141
Okmulgee	406
Pawhuska	1045
Ponca City	441
Shawnee	997
Tulsa	584
Tulsa	1002

Oregon.

Astoria	517
Portland	48
Portland	125

Panama.

Balboa, C. Z.	397
Pan	397
Cristobal	677

Pennsylvania.

Allentown	375
Allentown	1014

WORKERS AND OPERATORS

Ohio.

Altoona	457
Bradford	995
Butler	19
Connellsburg	1125
Dubois	857
Easton	367
Erle	30
Erle	58
Greenville	778
Harrisburg	143
Harrisburg	781
Hazleton	686
Jersey Shore	829
Johnstown	483
Kittanning	603
Meadville	504
Monessen	371
New Castle	33
New Brighton	712
Norristown	179
Oil City	1049
Oil City	1099
Pen Argyl	1128
Philadelphia	21
Philadelphia	98
Philadelphia	753
Philadelphia	1062
Pittsburgh	5
Pittsburgh	14
Pittsburgh	750
Pittsburgh	1024
Pottsville	587
Punxsutawney	729
Reading	743
Sayre	754
Scranton	81
Scranton	741
Sharon	218
Uniontown	1021
Warren	68
Warren	411
Washington	875
Wilkes-Barre	183
Wilkes-Barre	1106
Williamsport	239
York	229

Rhode Island.

Newport	288
Providence	99
Providence	258
Providence	776
Pawtucket	182
Woonsocket	1029

South Carolina.

Charleston	188
Columbia	382

Tennessee.

Chattanooga	175
Erwin	919
Kingsport	1116
Knoxville	318
Knoxville	769
Knoxville	811
Maryville	1092
Memphis	474
Memphis	917
Nashville	429

Texas.

Abilene	1039
Austin	520
Amarillo	602
Beaumont	221
Beaumont	479
Brownwood	1129
Childress	1098
Cisco	942

Wisconsin.

Ashton	255
Eau Claire	933

West Virginia.

Bluefield	454
Charleston	466
Clarksburg	596
Clarksville	753
Fairmont	756
Huntington	317
Huntington	549
Huntington	893
Keyser	1087
Wheeling	141
Wheeling	277
Wheeling	924

Quebec.

Montreal	492
Montreal	561
Montreal	568
Montreal	1124
Three Rivers	915

Sask.

Moose Jaw	802
Regina	572
Saskatoon	589

What is the clique? 'Tis those who attend All of the meetings, on whom we depend. They never are absent unless they are sick— These are the ones the grouch calls "The Clique." The ones who are never behind with their dues Who come to the meetings and have their own views. They'll serve on committees and never say "die." "The Clique" are the ones that always "get by."

We all should be proud of members like these— You can call them "The Clique" or whatever you please. They never attempt any duties to shirk— These are "The Clique" that do most of the work. But there are some people who always find fault, And most of this kind are not worth their salt. They like to start trouble, seldom will stick; They like to put all the work on "The Clique." —Selected.

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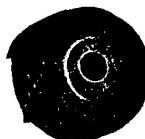
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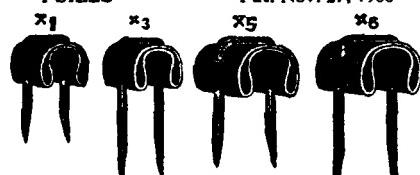
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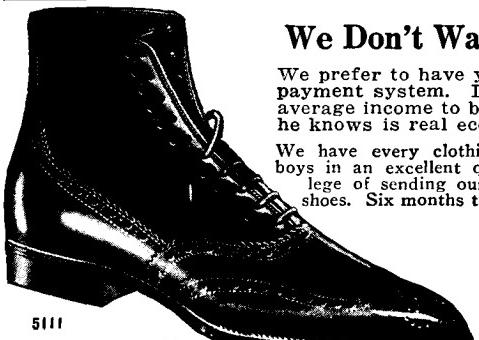


Pat. Nov. 27, 1900

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5111

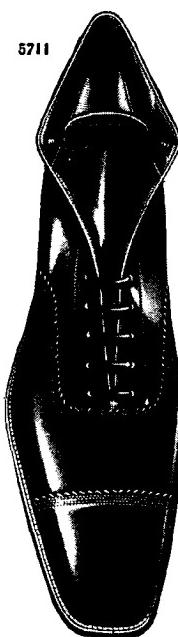
Extremely popular full Brogue style. \$1.00 with order. \$1.00 a month. A \$7.50 value at \$1.00 saving. Soft fine mahogany shade uppers. Fine single oak sole Goodyear Welt sewed. Genuine "Wingfoot" rubber heels. The high shoes is pictured or oxfords if you wish in same style; specify in your order.

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Finest double soled full army pattern field shoe as well as the full Munson Army last. Finest tan upper stock. No. 5411. Sizes 6 to 11—Pair, \$5.90—Six months to pay.



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Square French toe. Pinned vamp and tip. Four rows of neat stitching. For comfort and the finest wear. Good-year Welt sewed single oak sole. Goodyear "Wingfoot" rubber heels. A soft fine grain mahogany upper stock.

No. 5711. Sizes 6 to 11—Pair, \$5.85. Six months to pay.

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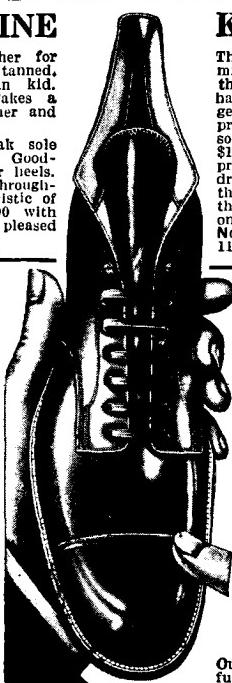
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Gentlemen: Enclosed find \$1.00 as first payment for which please send me a pair of shoes as noted below. If shoes are as you say, I agree to send \$1.25 each month until paid for—otherwise I will return in 48 hours, you to refund my \$1.00 and return postage.

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Name

Address

Get your name on our big list of satisfied customers and receive immediately our Big Money Saving Catalog of men's and boys' clothing—just off the press. Start right now to save money on quality wearing apparel.



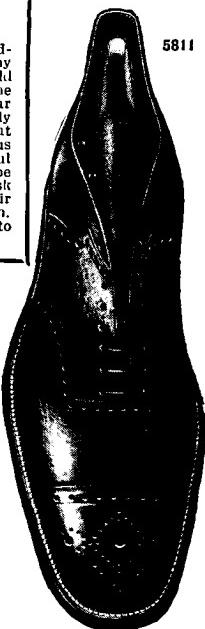
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KANGAROO

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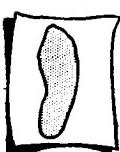
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WE GUARANTEE FIT

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12 Soup Plates, 7½ inches
12 Fruit Dishes, 5½ inches
12 Individual Bread and Butter Plates, 6¼ in.

12 Cups
12 Saucers
12 Cereal Dishes, 6 inches
1 Platter, 13½ inches
1 Platter, 11½ inches

1 Celery Dish, 8¾ inches
1 Butter Plate, 6 inches
1 Sauce Boat Tray, 7½ in.
1 Deep Bowl, 8¾ inches

1 Oval Baker, 9 inches
1 Small Deep Bowl, 6 in.
1 Gravy Boat, 7½ inches
1 Creamer
1 Sugar Bowl with cover (2 pieces)
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